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# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

**CHOOSE REFERENCE SLIP**

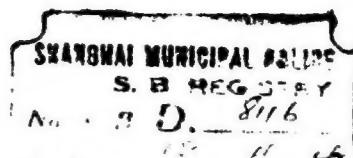
Sp. Br. Registry. OFFICE

FILE NO. 8116

SUBJECT:

SIN SHUN PAO

**INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER**



April 10, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following editorial :-

THE RECOVERY OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA

For the past ten years, the running dogs of the Chiang regime and the communists have constantly shouted the slogan: "Recover the Foreign Settlements." We are accustomed to hear such a slogan.

The followers of the Chiang regime are, as a matter of fact, compra ores and "boys" in the employ of the European and American imperialists. During the past ten years, the Chiang Government has been doing its best to assure the existence of the Foreign Settlements in China and to facilitate the development of the influence of the European and American imperialists. As to the communists, they have used the slogans "Overthrow the Imperialists and Recover the Foreign Settlements" as a tool to attack the Chiang Government; they have no real intention of effecting the recovery of the Settlements. Under such circumstances, the slogan "Recover the Foreign Settlements" has achieved nothing against the European and American imperialists.

In the past, people held the belief that the Chiang regime and the communists truly desired the retrocession of the Foreign Settlements and the integrity of the territory and administration of China. To-day, however, they express a desire not to recover the Foreign Settlements.

Our new Central Government is now in existence. Not only does our Government desire to recover the Foreign Settlements in China, but our friendly nation Japan has given indication of a desire to render assistance to China in the retrocession of these Settlements. In order to set an example to others, Japan will first hand over her Concessions to China.

April 1, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following comment :-

CRITICISM OF FOREIGN POLICE

At this time when the peace movement is gaining nation-wide success and the Central Government has returned to Nanking, the terroristic elements in the employ of the Chungking authorities have again become very active in the two Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. They have become so reckless of late that they have even committed acts of terrorism and assassination in broad daylight in the hope of obstructing the progressive development of the peace movement. Such acts are mean and despicable.

The indifference on the part of the Municipal Councils is no doubt responsible for the activities of the anti-Japanese terroristic elements. The expenditure for the upkeep of the Shanghai Police Force consumes the major portion of the Council's revenue; therefore, it is only natural that the Council should spare no effort to maintain peace and good order. But this is not being done. The Foreign Settlements of Shanghai have become such that no Police Force seems to be operating.. Take, for instance, the political cases of terrorism that took place recently as well as the ordinary cases of robbery and assassination, etc. In all these cases, not a single arrest is understood to have been made by the Council. Frankly speaking, the principal cause of the existing state of terrorism in the Foreign Settlements is the indifference of the two Municipal Councils in the maintenance of peace and order.

8116  
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March 20, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following comment .-

Suggested Economy Measures for the Council

According to information from reliable sources, the S.M.C., with a view to curtiling its expenditure, has decided to enforce a reduction in the supply of rations to the prisoners held in the custody of the Ward Road Gaol for the next three months.

According to the latest statistics, there are more than 8,500 convicts in the Ward Road Gaol, of whom more than 90% are Chinese. That the S.M.C. is facing financial stringency is a fact known to all. The Council is therefore devising ways and means to cultivate further sources of revenue as well as to exercise economy. As regards the former, namely, the cultivation of further sources of revenue, the Council is about to enforce an increase in the Municipal Rate and taxes. The decision for this increase has, however, met with the unanimous opposition of the public, both foreign and Chinese ratepayers. Consequently, it is difficult to foretell whether or not the Council will be able to enforce this increase.

For economy purpose, the Council is about to start a curtailment in the rations for the convicts in the Ward Road Gaol for the next three months. As this decision is greatly contrary to humanity, it is not at all unexpected that the action of the Council will receive the opposition and adverse criticism of the public.

Many of the items of the Council's expenditure call for public criticism. Of these the foremost is the annual expenditure of a large sum of money for the upkeep of the Municipal Orchestra. The payment of high salaries to the foreign employees comes next. All this is responsible for the Council's deficit in the financial budget. In other words, this is the principal cause for the Council's financial stringency.

Whereas we are not going to enter into a discussion as to whether or not it is necessary for the Council, in view of its present financial standing, to cultivate sources of more revenue, we are of the opinion that the Council should exercise economy in all its expenditure. Recourse to this step has now become all the more necessary in view of the present serious financial difficulty confronting the Council. However, though the means of economising are numerous, the Council should not consider the idea of cutting down the rations of the prisoners. As a matter of fact, the Municipal authorities should feel shame at their failure to bring about a reduction in the number of crimes and criminals. However, instead of this, they are planning to enforce a curtailment in the food supply of the convicts for a period of three months as a poor means to relieve the financial deficit. Not only is this intention and decision of the Council ridiculous and regrettable, but it will also become a laughing stock internationally.

Public sympathy is with the Council in its financial stringency and support will be extended to it if it starts to exercise economy. However, should such

March 20, 1940.

Morning Translation.

economy be carried out in the form of a reduction in the food supply of the prisoners, it will give rise to bitter opposition from the public because it is an act that is forbidden from a humanitarian point of view. In no way should the prisoners be made to suffer a reduction in their rations. Frankly speaking, the motive behind this suggestion of the Council is improper.

In conclusion, we would like to advise the S.M.C. as residents of Shanghai that the reduction of the food supply for the convicts should be the last means of economy; the Council should start first the reduction of the salaries of its foreign employees and the disbursement on the Municipal Orchestra whose existence is of no use at all to the residents. Only after the enforcement of all these means of economy should the Council devise other methods of economy or of cultivation of further sources of revenue, if it is still in financial difficulty. We hope that this suggestion will receive careful consideration by the Council.

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MARCH 19, 1940.

MORNING TRANSLATION

Cin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

S.M.C. TO CUT DOWN PRISONERS' RICE SUPPLIES

According to information from reliable sources, the Shanghai Municipal Council, with a view to curtailing its expenditure, is planning to carry out a curtailment in the food supply of the convicts in the next three months, namely, April, May and June. It will be recalled that there are at present 8,500 prisoners held in the custody of the Ward Road Gaol. At the present time of high increase in the price of rice, the expenditure on the upkeep of the gaol amounts to quite a considerable figure. Consequently, with a view to cutting down its expenditure, the Council has decided to enforce a reduction in the supply of food provisions to the inmates of the prison for a period of three months. Over 90% of the prisoners in the Ward Road Gaol are Chinese. The Council's decision for a reduction of food supply for convicts is contrary to humanity and will undoubtedly give rise to adverse criticism from the public.

**F.I.**

February 26, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

LABOUR DISPUTE AT WING ON NO. 3 COTTON MILL BECOMES TENSE

The Wing On No. 3 Cotton Mill at 491 Markham Road employs about 600 male and female workers. Owing to the fact that the management had failed to pay the workers' bonus and rewards for last year, the workers on February 24 again appointed representatives to call on the management for the issue of these bonuses. Their request was, however, refused and in addition more than 20 workers who had done long service with the mill were discharged. This aroused the dissatisfaction of the workers, whereupon they declared a general strike at about 2 p.m. February 24.

It was very pitiful to see the workers standing at the factory gate begging the management to accept their demands. The workers then appealed to various circles for assistance and the S.M.C. intended to mediate in the dispute. However, as it was a Sunday yesterday, the parties could not discuss the matter.

It is learned that the management took up a stubborn attitude and is prepared to cease operations of the factory on the excuse of lack of raw materials. Thus the matter will not be amicably settled with a short period.

February 26, 1940.

Afternoon translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

ALL GAMBLING DENS IN WESTERN DISTRICT TO CLOSE EARLY IN  
MARCH

Owing to the extraordinary conditions existing in Shanghai since the outbreak of hostilities, there are twenty-five gambling dens operating in the Western District, of which the two largest are the Hollywood (好莱坞) and the Yung Sung (永生), where many people have been forced into bankruptcy. After the reopening of Hongkew to revive the prosperity of that district and following the signing of the agreement over the police rights in the Western District, it is learned that in compliance with the policy of the Special Service Corps, all the gambling dens in the Western District will be closed on March 10.

8116

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February 15, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao :-

VARIOUS BENEVOLENT BODIES PREPARING REPATRIATION  
OF REFUGEES

In view of the high cost of living and the present difficulties in collecting contributions, the Shanghai Refugees Relief Association, the United Charitable Relief Association and the International Relief Association are making preparations for the repatriation of refugees. This will take effect as soon as the weather becomes warmer.

These associations have decided to hold a meeting on February 15 to investigate the matter and besides they have formally inaugurated a Refugee Repatriation Investigating Committee (遣華人歸國委員會). Wei Poh-chen (魏伯川) is the chairman of this Committee and Li Kwei-yung (李愧吾), Chao Pu-chu (趙朴初) and Chu Ai-jen (朱艾仁) are members.

February 19, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
published the following editorial on February 18 :-

THE SOLUTION OF POLICE RIGHTS IN EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROADS  
AREA IN WESTERN DISTRICT

Under the direction of Mayor Fu Siao-en, the Shanghai City Government has achieved many good results during the past two years. There is much significance in the history preceding the satisfactory solution of the police rights in the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District.

Negotiations over the construction of roads by the S.M.C. in the Western District outside the Settlement limits were conducted long ago, but they brought no results. After the May 30th Incident, the patriotic movement of the people throughout China became stronger. At that time, the Peking Government lodged a protest as follows :- "The S.M.C. should not construct roads outside the Settlement limits. Those roads which have already been constructed by the S.M.C. outside the Settlement limits should be returned to the Chinese Government unconditionally." The result was that the S.M.C. was compelled to abandon further construction. Later, the National Government opened negotiations with the Council for the return of the existing extra-Settlement roads, but in vain.

We are pleased that the Shanghai City Government has now succeeded in finding a satisfactory solution of the outstanding extra-Settlement roads question. The diplomacy of China in former times had two failings, namely, depending upon foreigners and also fearing them. Therefore, in every case, China brought shame upon herself and lost her own privileges. To-day the Shanghai City Government, due to assistance from friendly Japan and also the undaunted spirit of Mayor Fu Siao-en, has succeeded in bringing about a temporary agreement relating to the police rights on outside roads in the Western District.

At this time when the Foreign Settlements have not yet been recovered, it is possible that trouble may arise. However, with this intelligent Mayor of Shanghai, it is believed that all questions will find a satisfactory solution for Mayor Fu is in possession of an undaunted spirit and will not make the mistake of depending upon or fearing foreigners.

The Chinese Government to-day is purely a democratic and peaceful government supported by the people. It is not a dictator government of the Chiang regime nor is it a corrupt government like the defunct Peking Government. So, the Council changes its policy and adopts a new one. The outside roads question is thus settled satisfactorily.

The question of the recovery of China's sovereign rights over the extra-Settlement roads and the question of the recovery of these roads should be brought to a fair solution within a short period. Truly, it is a difficult task. However, such difficulties can be overcome by the intelligence of Mayor Fu supported by the people and assisted by the friendly nation of Japan.

The goal of New China is to work for her independence, to remove all aggressive influence and to abolish all the unequal treaties. The settlement of the outside roads question in the Western District marks the beginning of this. It is to be hoped that the foreign countries and their people will make connections with New China on the basis of friendship and equality.

FILE

February 20, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following editorial :-

THE NECESSITY FOR RENDITION OF THE SPECIAL DISTRICT COURTS

A Court is established to maintain peace and order. To-day when the movement of peace between China and Japan is about to ripen, judicial organizations, especially the Special District Courts in Shanghai, are closely connected with the fate of peace or war. The new Central Government is about to be inaugurated. Naturally, it has many things to attend to but the recovery of the Special District Courts is a matter of urgency. Some time ago, the "Reformed Government" brought the matter to the notice of the British and French authorities, but obtained no results. We are of the opinion that after its inauguration the new Central Government should effect an immediate solution of this issue.

Why should we recover the Special District Courts? We know that up to the present, all undesirable elements that obstruct the peace movement have sought shelter in the Foreign Settlements. As these Courts are still under the direction of the Chiang regime in Chungking, they fail to take action against those who endanger the community and break the peace and even after these lawless elements are arrested by the Police authorities, they are released after being handed over to the Courts. For this reason, the lawless elements are acting recklessly, affecting peace and order and the peace movement as well.

Shanghai is a political centre and good peace and order should be preserved in the city. Guerrilla leaders in various places are also seeking shelter in the local Foreign Settlements; they are allowed to lead a life of ease and are instigated by the Courts to create disturbances at various places. This is one of the great obstacles to the safety of the community and the peace movement. However, once the Courts are recovered, authority can be exercised to search for undesirables. Once the disturbing factor has been completely removed, all issues may be liquidated. So we say that the question of the recovery of the Courts must first find a solution.

A Court is an organization to maintain peace and order in the community. If it is poorly managed, it will prove harmful to the general public. Ostensibly, the Special District Courts have been under the orders of Chungking ever since the outbreak of the hostilities on August 13, 1937, but as a matter of fact, the Chungking Government has been unable to exercise its authority. As a consequence, cases of fraud have been of frequent occurrence. This is a laughing stock among the friendly nations. For instance, a Court President made dealings in opium and morphine and the opium and morphine he sold were narcotics confiscated by the Court in question. He committed the crime with full knowledge that it was a crime, but he was considered not guilty and no action was taken against him. There are many other cases in which Court officials have received fees, impaired the liberty of others by means of their authority and "squeezed" money from the people.

February 20, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

A reorganization of these Courts must be instituted. Once they are recovered, all elements dangerous to the community will be removed and the residents can thus live peacefully and do their business. Therefore, this question must be brought to an immediate solution.

816  
February 15, 1940.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following editorial :-

THE RE-OPENING OF HONGKEW : JAPANESE ARMY RESPECTS FREEDOM OF CITIZENS

Shanghai is gradually becoming a safe place to live in. The areas under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai City Government and Hongkew, the Japanese sector, are comparatively safer. No alarming cases have occurred there during the past two years.

With the impending inauguration of a new Central Government, Japan, in a spirit of friendship and rapprochement, is throwing open the district of Hongkew as from to-day. Chinese visiting the district will not be required to produce passes.

About two months ago, the Japanese authorities withdrew their sentries from ten points in Hongkew. The anti-Japanese newspapers attributed this action to a shortage of effectives in the Japanese Army. Now that Hongkew has been formally opened to Chinese, we wonder what these anti-Japanese newspapers will now have to say.

Of late, many cases of assassination and armed robberies have been taking place in the Foreign Settlements and it seems to us that the present is not opportune for the re-opening of Hongkew. However, in view of the increased prices of commodities and high house rent, the re-opening of Hongkew has been done to alleviate the sufferings of the residents. The re-opening also has diplomatic significance. Hongkew being a part of the International Settlement, the re-opening shows Japan's desire to improve her relations with the Settlement Authorities.

The re-opening of Hongkew is a preliminary step to the opening up of the areas along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. If peace and order is observed after the re-opening of Hongkew, it may be regarded as a genuine manifestation by the Chinese people for Sino-Japanese friendship. In that event, the opening of the areas along these two railway lines may be expected.

We hope that all law-abiding residents will keep peace and order and appreciate the good-will of the Japanese Army and will do nothing to warrant a return to former conditions. The people should be grateful for the friendly gesture made by the Japanese military authorities.

With the imminent inauguration of a new Central Government, we may expect more facilities from the Japanese authorities. It is up to the people to support the new regime and to promote a rapprochement with Japan.

8116

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese Language Newspaper) :-

YEE TSOONG FACTORY STRIKE SETTLED.

With reference to the strike of the male and female workers in the employ of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Factory, 733 Ward Road, it is learned that the dispute has been amicably settled with the assistance of Secretary Ling of the China Workers Welfare Association and that the management has accepted the demands of the workers. All the strikers returned to their work on the morning of January 22.

8116

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January 4, 1940.

Afternoon Translation

**Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-**

POOR BUSINESS RETURNS OF LOCAL ANTI-JAPANESE CHINESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS

According to a reporter of this paper, the business of the foreign-owned anti-Japanese Chinese language newspapers during last year was poor. Owing to the high cost of paper and printing, the local anti-Japanese newspapers raised their charge for advertisements from \$1.80 to \$2.40 per line and shortly afterwards from \$2.40 to \$3.60 per line. This unprecedented increase of the advertisement charge only benefited one or two of them while others suffered a great loss in business.

The net profit of the "Sin Wan Pao" last year was fairly good while the profit of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" was fair. The "Shun Pao" and the "China Evening News" could only just make both ends meet. The "Hwa Mei Wan Pao," the "Chinese-American Daily News," the "Ta Mei Pao" and the "National Herald" sustained a great loss last year and may be unable to continue their business.

It is further learned that one or two of these papers are planning to change their anti-Japanese tones in order to get new shareholders for reorganization. Briefly, the local anti-Japanese papers are in a precarious position in view of the prevailing situation.

December 16, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

Settlement authorities Should Find Solution of Rice Problem.

The rice question in Shanghai has now become very serious. Cases of robbery of rice shops have occurred during the past few days.

The hoarding and manipulation by unscrupulous rice merchants are responsible for the increase in the price of rice. The people are alarmed, for the price is over \$45 a picul. Workers of several mills etc. have declared a "go-slow" strike because they are unable to make both ends meet with their pay.

Copies of the joint proclamation issued by the authorities of the Foreign Settlements have been posted on the walls of the streets, warning rice merchants not to hoard rice nor to raise the price. This is a proper way to deal with the rice situation. The price, however, does not show any sign of going down.

In our opinion, it is the main duty of the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to find a solution of the rice problem. The situation in the Foreign Settlements to-day is caused by the Chinese themselves. Chinese bend their knees and bow their heads to foreigners and observe the laws of the foreigners, but receive no protection. This may be verified by the high price of rice.

Under the protection of the Japanese military authorities, the procuring of rice supplies has been facilitated out of consideration for the residents of Shanghai. No chance will be given to unscrupulous rice merchants to enrich themselves by hoarding rice. The arrival of ample supplies is due to the good work of the Japanese military authorities. However, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements have not held any cheap sales of rice despite the arrival of ample supplies; they take no action against the activities of unscrupulous merchants. This attitude on the part of the Settlement authorities is most regrettable.

The Rice Trade Guild is now trying to regulate the price. This is useless for unscrupulous people will still continue to hoard rice. It will not keep down the price nor will it benefit supplies. Therefore, we say that this duty should be entirely placed on the shoulders of the Settlement authorities.

The aim of the Japanese military authorities is to maintain the arrival of supplies and if the Settlement authorities have the same desire, it will be very easy for them to keep down the price in the Settlements. When foreigners give a "ham" (? kick) to the lower class of Chinese people, nobody dares to say a word; the unscrupulous rice merchants are rich, therefore foreigners can do nothing with them. This shows that when one has money, one can do anything he pleases; it also indicates the inefficiency of the Settlement authorities in dealing with the problem. The number of residents who purchase rice is greater

than the number of money-making unscrupulous merchants. Instead of giving consideration for the livelihood of the residents, the interests of a small number of persons are being protected. Can it be said that this is good for the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlements?

The Settlement authorities should maintain peace and order in the Settlements and devise ways and means to bring about a ~~solution~~ of the rice question. With the authority of the Settlement authorities, it is naturally possible to deal with unscrupulous rice hoarders. The Settlement authorities should invite rice experts to study the subject of dealing with hoarders and good results may be expected.

We hope that the Settlement authorities will establish a special section to deal with the rice question as in the case of the house rent.

8116  
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December 10, 1939.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

CITY GOVERNMENT FINANCE BUREAU TO CONTINUE COLLECTION  
OF MUNICIPAL RATE FROM FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN OUTSIDE  
ROADS AREA

The collection of Municipal rate by the Shanghai City Government Finance Bureau from the residents in the Western District outside roads area has often met with obstruction from the foreign residents in that area. On December 7 a serious incident nearly took place between the City Government policemen and foreign officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police as a result of a false report given to the S.M.P. by a Jewish woman living in House No.10 Yuan Shan Li (元善里), Jessfield Road. Later the tax collectors submitted a report on the affair to the Finance Bureau.

It is learned that the Western District Revenue Office of the Finance Bureau has instructed its men to remain calm and to continue the collection of the Municipal rate as from to-day.

8116  
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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :- 7.11.39 (7/1)

S.M.C. ASSUMES ARROGANT ATTITUDE IN WESTERN DISTRICT

Owing to lack of proper arrangements on the part of the S.M.C. disputes have constantly occurred in the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District. After the recent disturbances caused by British soldiers in the Western District, the S.M.C. intensified its police strength in the area, especially yesterday when large parties of Chinese and foreign detectives and policemen were on patrol duty along Great Western Road, Edinburgh Road, Brenan Road and other thoroughfares. The patrol parties were followed by armoured cars as protection. The S.M.C. also pays attention to the district on Bubbling Well Road near Yu Yuen Road. Apart from sending more detectives and policemen for duty there, the S.M.C. sent four armoured cars to park at this place ready for action.

December 7, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

ACTIVITIES OF ANTI-JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS & JAPANESE AUTHORITIES PAYING CLOSE ATTENTION

Of late, anti-Japanese newspapers have become active in the International Settlement. This has drawn the close attention of the Japanese authorities.

With a view to encouraging anti-Japanese newspapers in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, Hollington Tong (霍立光), Vice-Chief of the Chungking publicity Department, acting on instructions of the Kuomintang Government at Chungking, has resumed the publication of the "National Herald" (神州日報), a local Chinese daily. Hollington Tong himself is now at Chungking and the affairs of the "National Herald" are being placed under the management of his wife.

The "National Herald", which resumed publication on December 1, has since made every endeavour to carry out anti-Japanese propaganda. It is in conspiracy with the "Chinese-American Daily News" (中美日報), formed by Chen Koo-fu (陳果夫) and Chen Lih-fu (陳立夫). These two newspapers are particularly engaged in fabricating unfounded rumours and undertaking anti-Japanese propaganda and propaganda detrimental to the peace movement.

The "National Herald" was published in the early years of the Chinese Republic by Yu Yu-jen (President of the Control Yuan of the Chungking Government) with the object of promoting revolution. In its resumption of publication this time, the paper will particularly undertake the anti-Japanese movement. In addition to directing the affairs of the "National Herald", Hollington Tong's wife has received instructions to establish contact with newspapermen in Shanghai and to subsidize the latter in secret.

According to information secured by our reporter, a reporter of the "Sin Wan Pao" (新聞報) some time ago tendered his resignation when the paper was subjected to Japanese censorship. However, he was not commended by the Chungking Government and this shows that the Chungking Government has no interest in Shanghai newspaper circles. Newspaper reporters in Shanghai are indignant over the attitude of the Kuomintang Government and, when Wang Ching-wei promoted the peace movement, local newspapermen began to follow him. The Chungking Government became nervous and has therefore sent Mrs. Hollington Tong to Shanghai to conduct certain activities.

806

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :- 4.12.39(AM)

NEWSPAPERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SHORTAGE OF SUBSIDIARY NOTES

According to a well-known socialist scholar, the shortage of subsidiary banknotes in Shanghai is entirely due to the publication of sensational reports on the part of a certain local news agency. There has always been a sufficient number of subsidiary banknotes for circulation in Shanghai, but since the publication of the report supplied by this news agency, a sensation has been created among local residents with the result that the speculators have been able to find another chance of profiteering. Consequently, with a view to avoid the shortage of such notes, commercial houses, tramway and bus companies, ricksha coolies, etc. have refused to pay change with such notes, with the result that the shortage has been more acutely felt in Shanghai. Consequently, it is not unreasonable to suspect that the newspaper concerns and news agencies in the Foreign Settlements are responsible for this shortage in Shanghai.

February 5, 1940.

Morning Translation

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following leading article:-

BANDITRY RAMPANT IN FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

With the rapid approach of the lunar new year, bandits and gangsters in the Foreign Settlements have become very active and cases of robberies are being reported by newspapers everyday. Such a state of affairs should not have been possible, because the Settlement authorities, which enjoy the privilege of collecting rates and taxes from the residents, should fulfil their duty of maintaining peace and order. Although robbery is unavoidable in ancient as well as in modern times, the authorities should be held responsible.

Crime will naturally be reduced and checked if the authorities have adequate means at hand to prevent or eliminate the outbreak. With the exception of their customary practice of detailing policemen and detectives to effect the arrest of the offenders after a robbery, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements may be said to have failed to devise ways and means in more normal times for the prevention of crime.

From the time that they came into existence, the Settlements have been a den of all kinds of evil and bandits and gangsters make a living on crime in the Settlements. Due to the special circumstances prevailing in the area, bandits are more audacious so much so that they have even staged fighting with the police. Such a state of affairs, if allowed to continue, will adversely affect the peace and order in the Settlements.

We fully realize the complicated causes that have permitted bandits to run rampant in the Settlements. The Settlement authorities, whose duty is to maintain peace and order, seem to be tolerating the activities of these bandits. We hold the authorities responsible for this state of affairs; they must do their utmost to preserve peace so as to enable residents to conduct their business in safety, otherwise it might be said that the Settlement authorities are collecting rates and taxes but are not making any endeavours to maintain peace and order. In that event, we might as well do without the Settlement authorities.

The fact that the bandits are now so bold as to run wild in the Foreign Settlements shows that they are aware of the inadequate precautionary measures adopted in the Settlements. This means that the Settlement authorities are either incapable of checking the banditry elements or have failed to devise ways and means of putting a stop to crime but are simply interested in protecting residents to pay their rates and taxes every quarter. Although the excuse for this state of affairs does not lie wholly with the Settlement authorities, they may be blamed for supporting the robbers in the Settlements. If the Settlement authorities have adequate means of stopping crime, robbers will not be able to do as they wish no matter how cunning they are.

FILED

*D.L. (Division)*  
INDEXED BY  
(S.B.) R. C. GIBSON  
DATE 1/3/40 This is the article quoted  
by Major Stent. *R. C. GIBSON*  
*D.L. 1/2*

February 5, 1940.

Morning Translation

In this connection, we earnestly hope that after its inauguration the new Central Government will regard the retrocession of Foreign Settlements as its primary task. The Settlements constitute the number one shelter for crime in China and in order to purge the city of lawless elements the retrocession of all Foreign Settlements should be given immediate attention. So long as the Foreign Settlements remain unrecovered, Shanghai will never have peace or security.

The occurrence of robberies in the Foreign Settlements this year is unprecedented. How are the Settlement authorities, who employ such a large number of policemen and detectives, going to account for their inability to check robbery? It is safe to say that the Settlement authorities have abandoned their duty of maintaining peace and order and that their attitude is responsible for the crime wave. If they are unable to maintain peace and order, they should automatically hand over their duty to the Chinese Government; this will ensure the safety of residents.

So far no alarming cases of robbery have occurred in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai City Government and peace and order is more efficiently maintained there than in the Foreign Settlements. This demonstrates that the Chinese Government is capable of maintaining peace and order in the areas under its jurisdiction. We hope that for the sake of the lives and property of the several million Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, the City Government will make every endeavour to secure the return of the Foreign Settlements.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

WORKERS OF CHUNG FU SILK WEAVING MILL ON STRIKE YESTERDAY

It is learned that the Chung Fu Silk Weaving Mill (中孚絲廠), No.21 Ya Sui Loong (乍水弄), Ferry Road, one of the leading mills in the Western District, made heavy profits last year but the management paid the workers each a bonus of less than two months pay. In view of the present high cost of living, the workers recently demanded an additional increase of two months pay. Because the mill management refused to accept this demand, the entire body of the workers went on strike yesterday afternoon. More than 20 police constables were detailed by Pooteo Road Police Station to watch the situation at the mill and to prevent incidents. Up to to-day the matter is still at a deadlock.

Sei Tei Wan Pao of February 4:-

CHUNGKING TANGPU OFFICIAL COMING TO SHANGHAI

According to Reuter's information received from a well known local resident, a certain important person who was formerly a high official in the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Mobile Units, has received confidential information from Chungking advising that Chu Hauch-van (楚懷范) will be sent to Shanghai to engage in certain unlawful activities. It is further learned that Chu is keeping his movements very secret. In view of the present peace movement which has affected the war of resistance, the Chungking Government will send Chu to Shanghai to make connections with various local bodies, because Chu was the deputy of the Shanghai General Labour Union before the hostilities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. E. REGISTRY

S. 5, Special Branch

N. S. B. D.

REPORT

Date: February 2, 1940.

Subject (in full) Cartoon appearing in "Sin Shun Pao" of February 2, 1940.

Made by D.S. Pharazyn

Forwarded by

Em. Golani. Q. P.

Attached is a cartoon appearing in the "Sin Shun Pao" (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) of February 2, 1940. It depicts the poor people of Shanghai suffering from famine while the price of rice is manipulated by the unscrupulous merchants of the Foreign Settlements.

FILE  
C 2

A. C. (Special Branch)

D. S. Pharazyn

D. S.



Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

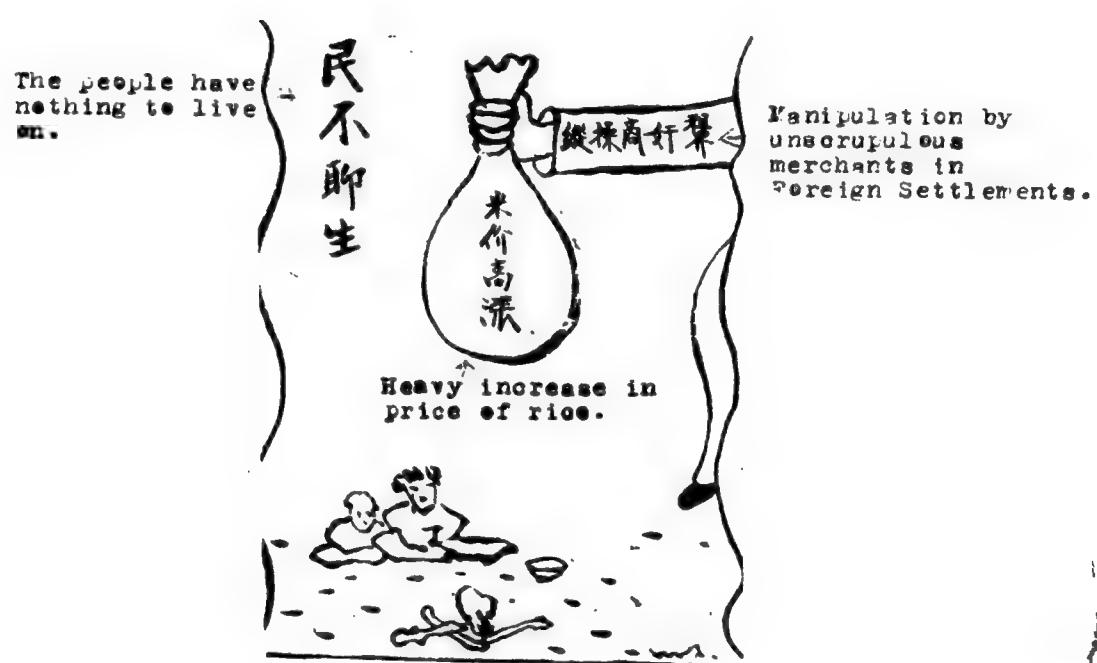
R. J. Cora.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)



Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)

February 2, 1940.



December 19, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

#### THE RICE SITUATION

Forced by hunger, poor residents in Shanghai have repeatedly stolen rice from shops. This is an urgent social problem and is worthy of our immediate attention. It seems that the Settlement authorities have realized the gravity of the situation and are making every endeavour to keep down the price of rice. A means should be devised in order to find a complete removal of the crisis.

If the authorities of the Foreign Settlements are sincere in giving consideration to the interests of the poor people, they should not have discussed measures to keep down the price of rice with the merchants, since the increase in the price is due to the manipulation by unscrupulous merchants. As a result of discussions between the Settlement authorities and rice merchants, the price of rice was fixed to not more than \$40 a picul. Now, this limit has become a lawful price for rice. Poor people have not benefited, since the price is still too high, and the price has been made legal.

Such measures as adopted by the Settlement authorities in dealing with the situation have naturally driven poor people to resort to stealing rice from shops. We are of the opinion that the people who steal rice are not actually guilty, since their action is a warning to rice merchants and indicates an opposition to the measures of the Settlement authorities. We are in sympathy with them and will support them.

Therefore, we regard the attack on Sung Zang-wen (宋長文), one of the six leading rice merchants in Shanghai, as deserved. We hope that in view of the approach of the new year, the Settlement authorities will find a solution of the food question, otherwise the administrative organ will meet the same fate as Sung Zang-wen. It must be remembered that all trades will suffer so long as the price of rice remains at its present high level. Not only will peace and order in this locality be seriously affected, but labour will become restive.

It is said that the advisor to the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau will ask the friendly authorities to purchase rice from the interior, to cost not more than \$20 per picul including transportation fees, etc. We hope that this advisor will, out of consideration for the livelihood of local poor residents, urge the Settlement authorities to come to their senses and secure his co-operation in bringing rice merchants under control.

The principal cause of the increase in the price of rice is due to the existence of the war in China. We earnestly hope that the fighting will cease soon.

December 20, 1939.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

RESIDENTS INDIGNANT OVER TRAM FARE INCREASE

The local residents are expressing indignation over the news appearing in the newspapers to the effect that the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, a British concern, as from December 22 will introduce a further increase in its tram fares, this despite the fact that the company has made a profit every year. Since the outbreak of local hostilities, the population of the Foreign Settlements has greatly increased, therefore, although the company is unable to operate a number of its routes, the profits made have been larger than those in pre-war days.

In Autumn this year the company increased its tram fares. Now, under the pretext of issuing allowances to its employees and because of the drop in the value of the Chinese dollar, the company is planning a further increase. This is tantamount to blood sucking.

According to a certain employee of the company, the business turnover of the company for each day amounts to about \$20,000 which, after deducting the various expenses, yields a considerable net profit.

It is said that a number of clear-minded residents have decided to walk as a passive protest against this further increase by the company.

PH 40.

Sent

Officer

8116

28 11 31

November 28, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

CHIANG KAI-SHEK REITERATES DETERMINATION TO FIGHT

According to reliable information from diplomatic circles, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, had an interview with Chiang Kai-shek before he left Chungking for Shanghai. During the interview, the British Ambassador strenuously urged the Chungking authorities to cease the war of resistance and definitely informed Chiang Kai-shek that at this time of emergency in Europe, Britain was no longer in a position to support China's war of resistance.

FILE  
However, being pressed by the Communist Party, Chiang Kai-shek firmly stated that even if Britain gave no further aid to China, the Chungking Government would still carry on the war of resistance to the bitter end.

For this reason, the efforts of the British Ambassador to bring peace have proved a failure.

As a result of Chiang's firm attitude, the Japanese authorities have intensified the attack upon Kwangsi recently in the hope of bringing about a final overthrow of Chiang's regime.

807  
37  
November 18, 1939.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO

BANDITS MURDER JAPANESE GARAGE OWNER AT  
HUNG JAO VILLAGE

At 11 a.m. November 15 a Japanese named Sato, age 32, owner of the Sato Garage at No. 14 Teng Li Li off East Pao Shing Road, proceeded to Hung Jao Village on a truck for the purpose of purchasing rice when he was kidnapped by four bandits who were carrying Mauser pistols.

Acting on information, the Japanese garrison force there made an investigation which led them to discover the dead body of Sato in a creek about 2 kilometres west of Hung Jao Village at 4 p.m. November 16. The body was riddled with bullets. The bandits had carried off Sato's overcoat and \$150.

816  
20 11 37

November 18, 1939.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI

In Shanghai there are five English language newspapers, namely, the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury," the "North China Daily News," the "China Press," the "China Weekly Review" and the "Shanghai Times." Of the five papers, the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury," according to the impartial view of a third party, occupies the leading place. It is operated by an American concern which also publishes the Chinese editions known as the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" and the "Ta Mei Pao." Housed in an old building at the corner of Rue Montauban and Avenue Edward VII, the paper has an editorial staff of only four or five members, but through their untiring efforts they produce the paper in the most complete form. Its daily circulation is about 12,000 copies. The pay of its chief editor is \$1,200 a month.

The "North China Daily News" is a British-owned paper established long ago. In former days it was at its best, but it has now fallen on hard times. Although the paper cannot be said to be in its dotage, there is a feeling that it is a little out of place. The cause of this decline is stagnation and lack of initiative. It employs a staff greater in number than that of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" and as it is a morning paper its staff enjoys better treatment. Its daily circulation is about 9,000 copies.

The "China Press" was formerly owned by Chinese interests. Dr. Hollington Tong, the present Vice Chief of the Central Publicity Department of the Chungking Government, worked with the paper for a long time. It was one of the three papers which Dr. H.H. Kung bought over from Mr. Chang Tso-ping (張子平). After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, 1937, the paper was said to have been sold to foreign interests but this report lacks confirmation. Its daily circulation is 6,000 copies. The treatment of the employees of this paper is the worst of any English language newspaper in Shanghai.

The "China Weekly Review" is a tabloid weekly paper devoted to comments and editorials. It enjoys a certain repute and standing in Shanghai and has a large circle of readers of whom the majority are students. Its circulation ranges from 6,000 to 7,000 copies.

The "Shanghai Times" is the most depressed of all the English language newspapers, its daily circulation being about 2,000 copies only.

November 16, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

"JAPANESE UNREASONABLY SEARCHED BY FRENCH POLICE"

When a Japanese was passing through the French Concession on certain business, he was unreasonably interrogated by policemen of the French Municipal Council. Instead of giving him a chance to explain, the policemen placed him on an armoured car and took him to the Council where he was stripped naked and searched. This is an unlawful act on the part of the French Municipal Council.

The Japanese is one Miake, a foreign clothing tailor at House No. 768 North Szechuen Road. At 1.15 p.m. November 11, whilst passing by the intersection of Avenue du Roi Albert and Avenue Foch, he was stopped and interrogated by Russian policeman No. 77 and Chinese policemen. On saying that he was a Japanese, he was unreasonably pushed into an armoured car and was taken to the French Municipal Council where he was told that whether he was a Japanese or a Chinese could be proved by an examination of his naked body. Several Chinese policemen then stripped off his clothing. After an hour's examination, he was released.

Indignant at the unreasonable action of the French Municipal Council, Mr. Miake has made a complaint to the Consulate.

An investigation into the actual circumstances surrounding the case is in progress.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S.5, Special Branch *8116*  
REPORT

Date November 13, 1939.

Subject (in full) .... Cartoon appearing in the "Sin Shun Pao" ....

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by ..... D.S.I.A. Golder.

*Comm  
Sri  
Information  
the Robertson  
D.C. 13*

The attached cartoon is contained in the November 13th issue of the "Sin Shun Pao" (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper).

*Em Golder*  
D. S. I. A.

D. C. (Special Branch)



"Sin Shun Pao" (a Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
of November 13, 1939.



STW  
11/11/39 (AM)

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) and Central China Daily News publish the following Domesi telegram from Hongkong :-

SPLIT BETWEEN KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNIST PARTY

According to a telegraphic report reaching here from Chungking, in view of the aggravated relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, Chiang Kai-shek has on the one hand intensified the strength of the Central Army in Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia Provinces as a precautionary measure against the Communist troops, while on the other he has instructed Chang Tsung (張澤), Kuomintang representative at Yenan, to notify Mau Chih-tung (毛賀東) that he (Chiang) would like to have a personal talk with him and other communist leaders at Sian with a view to exchanging opinions relating to an improvement of relations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

This proposal is, however, said to have been ignored by Mau Chih-tung, whereupon Chiang Kai-shek has suggested to the Central Headquarters of the Communist Party the convocation of a conference between the leaders of the two parties at Chungking.

November 8, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT ON VERGE OF POLITICAL COLLAPSE

The Chungking Government is not only finding it impossible to make good its military reverses but it finds itself in an irreparable condition politically. Telegrams from Hongkong report that a split has occurred between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and that the former is on the verge of collapse.

According to information secured from local well informed quarters, Dr. H.H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, feeling anxious about the insecurity of his position, has secretly issued \$500,000 to his followers to win over the communist elements and leftist writers in the south-western provinces. At the same time, he has instructed his son, Kung Ling-kan (孔令侃), to co-operate with the leftist writers in Hongkong. These activities on the part of Dr. H.H. Kung are intended for the purpose of effecting an understanding with the Communist Party so that he can safeguard his position and to depose Sun Fo who is on friendly terms with the Communist Party.

*FILE*  
Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following Domei telegram :- 8.11.39 (RM)

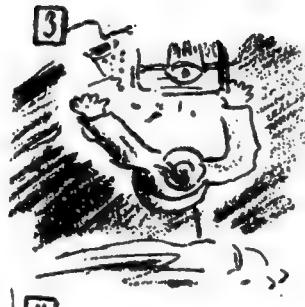
THE NEW YOUTHS' PARTY OF CHINA

On November 4 and 5, a meeting of representatives of the New Youths' Party of China in various parts of the country was held at Hsuchow, at which it was resolved to support the new Central Regime.

It is said that Liu Chao-kun (劉超群), Chairman of the Party, will probably attend the forthcoming Central Political Conference.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
of November 4, 1939.

(三) 上海租界警察又無故槍殺良民



"Officers of the Shanghai Settlement Police again fire on and kill law-abiding citizens for no reason whatever."

L.C. (S.A.)

CC. 4.



November 2, 1939.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SPECIAL SERVICE AGENTS OF THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT

According to reliable information, the Chungking Government recently despatched a large number of special service agents to Shanghai to undertake the assassination of the organizers of a new regime, officials of the "Reformed Government" and those Chinese who are in favour of peace. This group of special service agents is directly under the control of the Special Service Department of the Chungking Military Affairs Commission. Diligent enquiries are under way to ascertain the identity of the ringleaders and the exact number of these special service agents.

It is learned that since the middle of October about 100 agents have arrived in Shanghai either from Hongkong or via the Chien Tang River (錢塘江) and are now scattered throughout the International Settlement and the French Concession. They have already commenced their brutal campaign of assassination. The murders of Wang Foh-yen (王復生) on Route Tenant de la Tour, Li Ching-piau (李經甫) on Rue Brenier de Montmorand and Ching Chi-chong (鍾赤鴻) on Avenue Road were the first brutal murders perpetrated by the members of this assassination gang since their arrival. Thus, cases of "anti-Japanese" murders may be expected in the two Foreign Settlements.

Of the 100 assassins sent by Chungking, most of them are natives of Kwangsi Province and more are said to be on their way. The presence in Shanghai of these anti-Japanese assassins has attracted the close attention of the Japanese authorities.

November 1, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following address broadcasted by the Great People's Association (大眾會) :-

THE ZAU KA TU SHOOTING AFFAIR AND THE MURDER AT THE CHUNG ZOEN CLUB ON WEIHAIWEI ROAD

Recently two sensational affairs took place in Shanghai.

In one case a shooting affray took place between the People's Self-Defence Corps and British police officers at Zau Ka Tu. In the other affair, several persons were shot dead at a wedding ceremony in the Chung Zoen Club (中堅會) on Weihaiwei Road.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, cases of terrorism have been of frequent occurrence in Shanghai. From the viewpoint of a third party, Shanghai is a base of international plots in East Asia. The puppets and the running dogs of the Soviet and the White Imperialists are carrying out harmful activities. The two cases mentioned form part of these activities. We are of the opinion that effective and adequate measures should be devised to deal with all terroristic activities.

Certain facts exist which make it impossible for us to overlook these two tragic cases. The shooting affray at Zau Ka Tu was an illegal and cruel act towards law-abiding residents on the part of the authorities of the Settlement, while the tragedy on Weihaiwei Road was an illegal act on the part of desperadoes who are using the Settlement as a base for their nefarious activities against officials and people who are working for the construction of a New China. The first affair constitutes an oppression of the Chinese people, while the second is an attack on members of the Great People's Association. In both tragedies this Association is affected and we are therefore bringing the matter up for discussion to-day.

The Zau Ka Tu affair is an act of oppression directed at a legitimate organization by the imperialistic authorities of the Settlement. Cases of this kind were quite numerous in the past. The attack on the members of the Great People's Association at the Chung Zoen Club on Weihaiwei Road has special significance. The Great People's Association has been working strenuously on the construction of a New China and a New East Asia in accordance with its fixed policy. It is therefore admittedly the strongest body working for the acceleration of the construction of a New China. Its existence has already given rise to much anxiety among a certain body of remnants of the old government, who are therefore attempting activities to the detriment of this Association. For this reason, we should be all the more determined to shoulder our heavy responsibilities.

3116  
26 10 29

26.10.29(AM)

Notice Issued by the "Sin Shun Pao"

The "Sin Shun Pao," a Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper, publishes the following notice to-day:-

On October 25, the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" published a report about the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau. We do not know whether there is any truth in the report, but we were much surprised to find that Hsu Chong was mentioned as a former reporter of our paper.

Since our inauguration, we have never employed any man bearing this name. The motive of the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" in publishing this report is to spread rumours to the detriment of our reputation. We hereby publish this notice for public information.

816  
25-10-37

October 24, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article written by Ling Chi-hung (凌啟鴻):

QUESTION OF RESTORATION OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

Following its defeat in the Opium War, the Ching Dynasty negotiated peace, and in 1842 the Nanking Treaty was signed. In the following year, an additional item, Article 7, was added to the treaty, and reads: "Negotiations shall be conducted between the official organs of the two countries for the inauguration of areas in which foreigners intend to stay."

As soon as England obtained the privilege to inaugurate concessions, British and French Concessions in Shanghai were established in Shanghai, many other Powers demanded the same, with the result that Foreign Settlements have been long in existence in big commercial ports throughout the country.

Politicians of various Powers have already commented on the unreasonableness of the existence of the Foreign Settlement system itself, because the territory and sovereign rights of a nation must be absolutely preserved. If a part or several parts of the territory of a nation were demarcated and assigned to be used for the inauguration of Foreign Settlements, the part or several parts of the territory in question would assume an anomalous state so that the nation concerned could no longer exercise its policing, taxation and judicial rights. For this reason, both the lessor and the lessee should regard the Foreign Settlement system as an absolutely contradictory one.

According to the conditions in the existing Foreign Settlements in China, the following points can be gathered:-

- 1) That the Consulates and the Police have exercised all administrative and judicial rights in the Foreign Settlements.
- 2) That the Chinese industry and commerce in the Foreign Settlements have all been subjected to their control and oppression.
- 3) That foreign residents in these territories have become a special class of people.
- 4) That foreign residents have often looked down upon Chinese and oppression of Chinese has been of frequent occurrence.
- 5) That as a result of the action of the authorities in aiding and abetting unlawful activities, the Foreign Settlements have turned into a hotbed of crime.
- 6) That the Foreign Settlements have been closely guarded and regarded as armed camps, as if they are daily encountering some powerful enemy.

All this shows nothing but that certain nations are enforcing political and economical invasion upon China under the cover of Foreign Settlements. It is insulting to China and is harmful to her rights. For this reason, to make every effort to restore the Foreign Settlements is the special duty of all of us.

In the past the Chinese Government launched a movement for the recovery of Foreign Settlements. Up to the present 10 Foreign Settlements have been restored, there remaining 18 others still to be returned and of this number Japan, who is now assisting China in the construction of a new order in the Far East, possesses 8. At this time when a new central regime is being established, we shall not be able to uproot the aggression by the foreign imperialists if we are to permit the Foreign Settlements, particularly the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai, to remain. In case the two Settlements in Shanghai are recovered, the government, in order to facilitate their control of these areas, should establish the First Special Area Administrative Bureau in the International Settlement and the Second Special Area Administrative Bureau in the French Concession, the directors for these bureaux to be chosen by the government.

Major-General Shibayama, head of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army in Hankow, in a statement issued on the Double Tenth Anniversary said: "In constructing a new order in the Far East, we are compelled to clear up the old order. By the so-called old order in the Far East, we mean the existence of colonial or semi-colonial conditions in China under the aggression and oppression of the imperialists. In the programme for the construction of a new order in the Far East, we demand, first of all, the extermination of imperialistic aggression and oppression, the abolition of the unequal state of affairs and the restoration of liberty and equality to the people of the Far East."

This shows that the restoration of the remaining Foreign Settlements is a matter of urgent necessity.

In my opinion, the following are three measures for the restoration of Foreign Settlements:-

- 1) Efforts should be made for the construction of a new order in the Far East, thereby rendering the remaining Foreign Settlements unable to exist.
- 2) Special movements and bodies should be organized to undertake propaganda work to arouse the people to realize that the existence of the Foreign Settlements is illegal and that they definitely constitute an obstacle to friendship and peace.
- 3) The government should employ diplomatic means to approach the Powers separately on the matter and adopt, when necessary, adequate emergency measures.

8116  
20.10.39 (AM)

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language daily) :-

Seizure of Refugee Camp on Jessfield Road Denied

According to information secured by a reporter of this paper, the reports of the Japanese occupation of

the 31st Refugee Camp at No.11 Jessfield Road are untrue. Officials in the Western District state that the harvest this year was very good and that guerrillas have been entirely wiped out by the troops of our neighbouring country. Furthermore the inland market is gradually reviving and the people desire to return to their native places. The temporary measure adopted by the benevolent groups of this city for the relief of these refugees has been found to be inadequate and the refugees in the 31st Camp were recently given a pass each to enable them to go back to their native homes. Those who are not willing to return will be accommodated in a new camp to be built by the police.

October 20, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

GANDHI OBJECTS TO DECLARATION OF VICEROY OF INDIA

Members of the National Congress Party of India are objecting to the declaration made by the Viceroy of India on October 17.

On October 18, Gandhi expressed his objection on the following grounds:- "The Viceroy has declared that on the conclusion of the war in Europe, dominion status would be bestowed upon India. This is contrary to our demand for immediate independence and shows clearly that should Britain obstruct our demand, India would never be safe for democracy. This means a continuation of the former policy of Imperialism. e, members of the Indian National Congress Party, demand bread but we are given stones. Britain has suggested a round table conference on the conclusion of the war, but it will be a fruitless attempt."

FILE

10 10 21

October 16, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Sun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) published on October 15 the following article written by Wen Chung-yao (溫宗堯), President of the Legislative Yuan of the "Reformed Government":

THE CAUSE OF THE CHINA INCIDENT AND THE MEANS OF ITS SOLUTION

The China incident could have been settled long ago. The reason why it has remained unsettled for more than two years is the ignorance on the part of the responsible persons of the cause of this incident.

Prior to the outbreak of the European War, the cause of the China incident was the third party assistance to China, but now this is no longer so as Britain, France and Soviet Russia can no longer assist China as they did previously.

Then does Chiang Kai-shek form an obstacle to the settlement of the China incident? If Chiang Kai-shek is really a patriot, he should have started the war of resistance after the outbreak of the Mukden incident on September 18, 1931. Since he failed at that time he should have committed suicide as a mark of his appreciation towards the nation. However, not only did he dare not start the resistance at that time, but he was also loath to die; this proves that he is far from being a patriot and is afraid of death. He simply did everything to prolong his life and hold his position.

Upon the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge incident, public opinion became highly inspired. It was then that Chiang Kai-shek was forced to start resistance against Japan because it was the wish of the people. Since then he has been under the influence of third party nations and the encirclement of the communists. Undoubtedly he has had the desire to conclude the war due to repeated military reverses; the reason why he has been unable to do so for the past two years is the pressure brought to bear upon him by third party nations and the Communist Party.

Therefore, Chiang Kai-shek has no more freedom in connection with the war of resistance. As he is under the pressure of third parties and the Communist Party, etc., he is no longer a leader in the present war of resistance. It would be too much to look upon him as an obstacle to the solution of the China incident as can also be said of the Communist Party. It was due to the outbreak of the China incident that the Communist Party became once more active. It is known to all that this Party is taking advantage of this incident as a means to seize control of the political administration of the country.

Then where lies the cause of the China incident? It is the wish of the people. At a matter of fact, the Chinese people bear no grudge or hatred against Japan. It was due to the influence of communist propaganda as well as to lack on their part of a sufficient understanding of Japan that the Chinese people became so hostile towards

Japan after the Lukouchiao incident. They are always ill at ease despite the fact that Japan has again and again declared that she had no desire to invade Chinese territory or to impair the independence and sovereignty of China. The anti-Japanese sentiment is very high among the Chinese people because they fear actual extinction. Therefore, so long as the Chinese people can be convinced of Japan's sincere intentions and of their mistake in their anti-Japanese tendencies, and thus become pro-Japanese, both Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party will become worthless; they will not be able to carry on the war of resistance without the support of the people. Otherwise, even if Chiang Kai-shek is willing to approach Japan for pardon for his misdeeds, it can produce no solution of the China incident.

The only way to win over the confidence of the Chinese people is to get rid of their uneasiness. If Japan will show by deeds that she is really not desirous of invading Chinese territory and impairing China's independence and sovereignty, the Chinese people will have no fear and will become pro-Japanese. Then there will be no doubt about immediate conclusion of the hostilities. As a sign of their gratitude, the Chinese people will naturally accord all spiritual co-operation to Japan willingly and Japan will obtain no less from the Chinese people and China than she expects, though she must give back to China her territorial sovereignty. Moreover, such voluntary rewards will last longer and safer.

The above views will not, I think, be regarded as incorrect expressions by the wise and far-sighted Japanese officials who are familiar with conditions China.

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. *File*  
**REPORT** *31/10/39*  
Date October 31, 1939.

Subject (in full) .... Attached report in the Sin Shun Pao.

Made by D. S. McKeown.

Forwarded by C. G. S. M. P.

The French Police repudiate the attached report taken from the Sin Shun Pao, stating that it has no element of truth.

S. S.  
To note  
C. G. S. M. P.  
G. S. M. P.  
31. 10. 39

D. S. McKeown  
D. S.

D. C. ( Special Branch ).

October 26, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

"THE UNLAWFUL ACTION OF CHINESE POLICEMEN OF  
FRENCH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN EXTORTING MONEY  
FROM PASSENGERS AND PURPOSELY CREATING TROUBLE  
WITH PERSONS IN POSSESSION OF JAPANESE CURRENCY"

On the morning of October 22, Ting Tsa (丁矮), a clerk of the Reformed Institute (新教院), accompanied two of his relatives were proceeding in rickshas from a certain place in the French Concession to the railway station to catch the 7 a.m. train. While passing by Rue du Consulat and Rue Hue, they were stopped by Chinese policeman No. 854 of the French Municipal Council and forced to submit to a search. The policeman did not search their luggage but paid attention to visiting cards and documents in the possession of the men. The result was that a certificate together with twenty Yen were discovered in a wallet. The policeman stated that all persons carrying Japanese currency and passes must belong to the Japanese directed assassination group. He added that the certificate and the \$50 in bank notes would be confiscated, otherwise they would have to be taken to the Police Station and later handed over to the Kuomintang Government for severe punishment.

At this juncture, another Chinese policeman came up to mediate and the three men were allowed to pass after paying a fine of \$2. However, they missed their train, since more than 10 minutes had been wasted.

Unlawful acts of policemen of the Foreign Settlements have been frequently reported; they consist of the confiscation of the "Sin Shun Pao" or the "Central China Daily News," the arrest of Chinese in possession of passes and the extortion of money. This indicates that the Foreign Settlements are harbouring anti-Japanese terrorist elements and are blaming them for the attacks upon S.M.C. police officers on Yu Yuen Road. People firmly believe that such terrorist crimes are due to poor discipline and misconduct by police officers of the S.M.C. We should, therefore, regard all negotiations with the Foreign Settlements as meaningless.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 571

S.1, Special Branch *Sih*

## REPORT

Date, October 5, 1939.

Subject: Reported unemployment of 100,000 local Chinese shop employees

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by *S. L. C. S. I. S. I.*

With reference to the report published by the Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) on September 28, 1939, alleging that no less than 100,000 employees in various local Chinese shops found themselves unemployed after the Mid Autumn Festival Day, enquiries made by this office show that this report is absolutely untrue and the situation as far as the employment of shop assistants goes, remains unchanged.

According to Chinese commercial circles, local Chinese shops of the various trades are still doing a good business and there is no immediate danger apparent of a collapse in local business.

It is quite true that a few industrial plants have been obliged to liquidate their businesses on the occasion of the Mid Autumn Festival because of the recent increase in the cost of raw materials and the absence of demands from the interior, but the number of workers, thus affected, is negligible, and has been absorbed in other trades.



*Sih Tse-liang*  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Sin Sham Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)

28.9.39 (PM)

100,000 SHOP EMPLOYERS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT *SP*

ON MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL DAY

Yesterday was the mid-autumn festival. This is one of the festivals for the Chinese shops either to discharge their employees or to retain their services. The other two great festivals are the Dragon Boat Festival and the Lunar New Year.

According to general estimates no less than 100,000 employees of various local Chinese shops had their services terminated yesterday.



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October 6, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following article :-

CONDITIONS IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

It is probable that some Chinese residents in this isolated island regard the existence of the Foreign Settlements as a blessing to China.

The general public should realize the meaning of the word "lease" and, from a study of the diplomatic history of our fatherland, we may understand the cause of the creation of the Foreign Settlements. It seems that the word "Settlement" is legal. However, it was not our desire to lease the places; we were compelled by force of arms. The foreigners rented the territory with the malicious intention of dealing us a fatal blow. Because of the Settlements, how many hot-blooded brethren have sacrificed their lives, how many valuable rights have we lost and of how many opportunities have we been deprived for reviving our country?

There is a charge for leasing. For instance, if we have a room to let, we receive rent for it every month. How pitiful our fatherland is! It has leased out so much territory for so many years. Has it received any rent?

How haughty the blue-eyed people are! People in the employ of foreigners are oppressing people under others' influence. Have you ever seen policemen, who eat broken bread left by others, assault ricksha coolies so mercilessly? The Settlement is a "Paradise of Adventurers". Undesirables of all foreign lands who cannot remain any longer in their own country may come to the Foreign Settlements as foreign gentlemen and may do as they please. They may act recklessly under the strict protection of extraterritoriality and Consular Jurisdiction. The Settlement is a hotbed of crime and Chinese politics have been ruined in this way. China would have been able to introduce many improvements without this refuge of criminals. Chinese people have thus been cheated by these devils as stated by Yui Ping-pah (余平坡), a professor of the Tsing Hua University (清华大学), as follows :-

"We do not try to learn the methods of foreigners. We love them, fear them, rely upon them, and flatter them. We fall at the knees of foreign gentlemen. We are so mean that we are not in a position to stand up for our rights. The so-called high-class Chinese always flatter the white people. Alas! China is hopeless."

Even the high-class Chinese act like this. We need not mention the low class Chinese. The high class Chinese usually talk about the International Settlement as the "Great British Land" and the French Concession as the "Great French Land". Is it true that Chinese living in the Foreign Settlements are regarded as people without a country?

Chinese in the isolated island, don't allow yourselves to be cheated by sweet words!

September 29, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)

BANKERS CEASE SUPPORTING CHIANG KAI-SHEK REGIME

Since the outbreak of the European war and the conclusion of an Inner Mongolian Armistice Pact between Japan and Soviet Russia, the Chinese army engaged in the war of resistance has been placed in a dilemma, because Great Britain and Soviet Russia, who have been strongly supporting the Kuomintang, are now involved in the European war and will find it difficult to render further assistance to China. Intelligent people have long predicted that the Chungking Government under Chiang Kai-shek will soon collapse.

Prior to the outbreak of the European war and the conclusion of the Inner Mongolian Armistice Pact, local bankers did their utmost to aid the Chungking Government, but owing to the change in the international situation, whereby Britain and Soviet Russia will no longer be able to support the Chungking Government, local bankers and industrialists have changed their policy of supporting the Chungking Government to a wait-and-see attitude, because they are now fully convinced that there is no chance for China to win the war and in the event of the collapse of the Chungking Government, they would be seriously affected. After the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, most of the bankers left Shanghai for Hongkong. They travelled between Hongkong and Chungking in connection with financial affairs. To-day they are remaining in Shanghai and will not proceed to Hongkong or Chungking.

It is learned that the chairman of the Board of Directors of a certain large bank and other bankers are supporting the action of certain big bankers who are taking part in the new regime. Private banks are also much dissatisfied with the reckless issuing of notes by the Chungking Government. These banks are surreptitiously buying gold for their own protection.

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following editorial 1- 27.9.29 (AM)

EDUCATION IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

The existence of the Settlements in China is an abnormality. Because of commercial and industrial facilities in these areas, several millions of Chinese people took up residence in the Settlements and thus the areas have become prosperous. The authorities of the Settlements are concerned only with beautifying the appearance of these areas, very little consideration is given to the welfare of the Chinese community, on the contrary there is every indication that they are even promoting, in an underhand way, enterprises which are harmful to the Chinese.

Take the question of education in the Settlements. The schools in these areas are in a mess; in many instances, the school headmasters are regarded as "proprietors" and use their schools as a means to make profit. It is no wonder therefore that advertisements, posters, etc. are resorted to in ~~scaring~~ students. This state of affairs gives one a fair idea of the kind of lessons taught in the schools. Yet the Settlement authorities are deaf and blind to all

September 29, 1939.

Morning Translation

this and have permitted these "educational parasites" to pursue their activities to the detriment of the education of the youth and the good name of education as a whole. It is not difficult to guess at the real intentions of the Settlement authorities.

The presence of prostitutes on the streets and their open soliciting have a very adverse effect on education, but the Settlement authorities, who care only for revenue from sing-song licences, take no steps to rectify this state of affairs. The Police, however, adopt suppressive measures against unlicensed prostitutes. Thus the Settlement authorities may be regarded as being of the same level as the "school proprietors," as birds of the same feather.

We are not maliciously attacking the Settlements, but for the sake of the welfare of the Chinese residents we are forced to speak frankly. As the Settlement authorities are so inconsiderate for the proper education of the Chinese youth, there is no need to talk about civilization.

In the eyes of the people of so-called civilized nations, the weak Chinese people are looked upon as uncivilized. There are no prostitutes standing on the streets openly soliciting business while the term "school proprietor" is unknown in the areas controlled and administered by the Chinese.

Last year when the girl guide establishments were flourishing in the Settlements, the efficient Settlement authorities, finding that their activities were harmful to public morals, took steps to suppress them, but the suppression resulted in an increase in the revenue derived from sing-song licences and since then the guide girls have become more active. Here we wish to ask: If unlicensed girl guides are harmful to public morals; does it mean that licensed girl guides are not harmful to public morals?

Anything concerning the interests of the Chinese residents the Settlement authorities do not desire to hear about; the only thing that interests the Settlement authorities is how to increase the revenue. It is natural that most of the evil-doers are Chinese and the victims are also Chinese, but it does not trouble the Settlement authorities. These "foreign lords," who have come from overseas at great inconvenience, think it wiser not to interfere with conditions created by the corrupt Chinese, and when they return to their homeland, they may even make insulting remarks about the Chinese people. Should the Settlement authorities continue to maintain such an attitude, the Shanghai City Government should, in the interests of the people, take appropriate steps to deal with this abnormal situation before the innocent children and youths in the Settlements are contaminated by this evil influence and corrupt education.

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Sin Shum Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) -

26.9.39 (PM) SHANGHAI CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND OTHER BODIES SEND JOINT CIRCULAR TELEGRAMS SUPPORTING PEACE MOVEMENT

On September 24, more than 10 public bodies including the Shanghai Citizens' Association held a meeting at which it was resolved to send out the following circular telegrams supporting the peace movement :-

- 1) To Mr. Wang Ching-wei pledging support for his peace movement.
- 2) To General Chiang Kai-shek asking him to resign.
- 3) To President Roosevelt of America and Premier Chamberlain of Great Britain expressing a sincere desire for peace on the part of the Chinese people and asking them not to render assistance to the war in the Far East.

September 23, 1939.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article :-

THE DOWNFALL OF THE BLUE SHIRT SOCIETY

A Domei telegram from Peiping dated September 19 reports that, dissatisfied with the brutal and reckless attitude of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, Kiang Tseng-yuan (江廷遠), Liu Ih-zah (劉一石) and 46 others members of the Blue Shirt Society (藍衫社) on September 19 surrendered to Miao Ping (苗炳), Head of the Central Supervision Department of the Sin Min Hui Association" (新民會) in Peiping and took an oath to sever all connection with the Blue Shirt Society and to volunteer their services for the anti-communist and national salvation movement. This report is clear proof that the Blue Shirt Society is on the verge of dissolution.

The Blue Shirt Society is a sort of personal weapon employed by Chiang Kai-shek to remove anybody who opposes him; he hopes in this way to consolidate his position. During the past 7 or 8 years large numbers of people have mysteriously disappeared because they had held views contrary to those of important members of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. Most of these victims were men of promise and efficient officials upon whom the nation could have depended. They were unlawfully arrested and killed by the cruel members of the Blue Shirt Society. The case of a certain newspaper reporter in Hankow who was arrested and killed by members of the Blue Shirt Society because he had published reports about Miss Soong Mei-ling (the present Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek) before her marriage may be recalled to the memory of the public.

After the retreat of the National Government troops from Shanghai, the Chiang Kai-shek regime secretly despatched a large number of members of the Blue Shirt Society to the International Settlement and the French Concession; their mission was to attack all who are promoting peace and order among the people. In some cases the attacks were made to avenge personal grudges. As their activities are unlawful, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements adopted strict measures to suppress them, but recently the Blue Shirts have become active again. These Blue Shirt Society members are also active in Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton. Most of them are forced to carry out gruesome crimes because they have to earn a living, but it is certain that in their hearts they are against such brutal murders.

Judging by the mass revolt of members of the Blue Shirt Society against the Chiang Kai-shek regime, it is certain that the people throughout the country feel more bitterness towards Chiang Kai-shek than the members of the Blue Shirt Society. We suggest that Chiang Kai-shek had better retire.

September 22, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

ONLY OUTLET LEFT OPEN TO CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT IS DEATH

(Editorial Comment)

Is China relying wholly on her own efforts in the war of resistance?

This is a vital question for it concerns the life and death of China. Many have been misled by the false propaganda of the communist bandits and Chiang Kai-shek into believing that China is relying wholly upon her own efforts in the war of resistance.

To tell the truth, China is not even in a position to maintain her existence, much less to carry on a war of resistance. That Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party have been able to carry on the war of resistance up to the present day is due principally to the assistance rendered to them by the Third Internationale and by Britain, France and other Powers. Should she be deprived of this assistance, not only would she be short of military supplies, but she would have long ago become completely bankrupt, financially and economically. It is, therefore, a serious mistake to believe that China is relying wholly on her efforts in the war of resistance.

In their desire to obstruct the creation of a new order in East Asia, Britain, France and Soviet Russia have been helping Chiang Kai-shek's regime and the Communist Party to carry on the war of resistance; they are also doing this with the object of causing China to sustain almost irreparable damage so that they can make further encroachments upon China's territory and seize her economic resources.

Recently a joint conference was held between Britain and Japan in Tokyo. The news of the convocation of this conference caused great anxiety to Chiang Kai-shek's regime and the Communist Party as well as to those who were blindly supporting the policy of resistance, because if the joint Anglo-Japanese talks at Tokyo should prove successful, it would have meant the loss of a strong supporter to China, while to Japan it would mean a gain of more friendly nations. The results of the conference would have had serious effect upon the future of the Chiang Kai-shek's regime and the Communist Party.

However, as Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party are determined to carry on the war of resistance until the complete exhaustion of China's national resources and the collapse of the country, they had recourse to false propaganda to mislead the people by giving out that China is relying wholly on her own efforts in the war of resistance, that the Anglo-Japanese parleys would have no serious effect upon the war and that China was determined to carry on the war of resistance unaided. Actually, both Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party are anxious to secure the support of Britain. When Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, visited Chungking, he was informed by Chiang Kai-shek that unless Britain

continued supporting China, the latter would be forced into the arms of Soviet Russia. This alone should be sufficient to prove Chiang Kai-shek's anxiety to secure assistance from Britain. It is, therefore, utterly ridiculous for Chiang Kai-shek to say again and again that in the war of resistance China does not rely on any support from Britain.

Great Britain wants to assist China, but she is not in a position to do much, because she realizes that conditions in the Far East have changed and that a new order in East Asia will soon come into being as the Chinese people are now tired of the war and are anxious for peace and appear to be sympathetic towards the real intentions of Japan; moreover rumours of peace talk are already prevalent. For these reasons, Britain had to come to a compromise with Japan, with the result that China's hope for assistance from England has vanished like a bubble.

With the outbreak of a war in Europe, Britain has become more preoccupied with her own affairs and has practically completely suspended her assistance to the Chungking Government. As her interests and trading rights in the Far East are now at the mercy of Japan, Britain has shown a more sincere desire to befriend Japan and this has given rise to much uneasiness on the part of the Chungking Government.

With a view to concealing this diplomatic failure from the people and to avoid public censure, the Chungking Government, though fully aware of the danger of the sovietization of the Far East, approaches Moscow for assistance. However, the conditions submitted by Soviet Russia for supplies of firearms were very drastic and include some for the extension of the communist areas and of the military strength of the Red Army, the enforcement of bolshevik education, the reorganization of the Chungking Government, etc. Placed in a dilemma, the Chungking Government, realizing that to procure assistance from Soviet Russia would mean ruin, changed its policy after the conclusion of the Soviet-German Pact and the outbreak of the European war and endeavoured to win the confidence of America. All that it received was a closed door for America is fully informed of the trickery of the Chungking Government.

In view of all the foregoing facts, does the Chungking Government desire to wait for death or will it continue to fight like a beast under restraint? What the result will be will soon be brought to light. One fact is undeniable: the Chungking Government is now in a state of absolute helplessness and great embarrassment.

September 20, 1939.

Morning Translation.

*606*  
Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
and Central China Daily News :-

GERMANS INSTIGATING INDIANS

Berlin, September 19.

Germany is at present instigating Indian residents in her territory to start an independence movement. At 7 p.m. September 18, the German Publicity Department incited the Indian residents in Germany to broadcast speeches on Indian independence, asserting that Indians should <sup>advantage</sup> of the European crisis to fight for the independence of India until the withdrawal of all British people from India.-----Domei.

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September 19, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Fao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

EXECUTION OF A BRITISH COLONEL

On September 16 the Osaka Asahi Shimbun reported that the Seia Maru arrived in Kobe at 10 a.m. September 15 with the following surprising information :-

On September 1, about 2,000 Indian soldiers were landed in Singapore; they stated that they had come to protect the place. The soldiers were subsequently despatched to Hongkong for garrison duty. The men became dissatisfied and a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Indian detachment lodged the following strong protest with the British military authorities :- "We are willing to fight for the protection of Britain and India, but we are not willing to die in defence of most dangerous Hongkong in East Asia."

For doing this, the Lieutenant-Colonel has been executed by the British authorities. 200 of the Indian soldiers under his command have deserted.

British official quarters kept the affair secret. However, the matter is an open secret amongst the British people in Singapore and some unrest has arisen.

September 19, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

ADVICE TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE FRENCH CONCESSION

This paper's policy is based on principles of promoting peace in East Asia and improving friendship between China and Japan. As communists and Chiang Kai-shek are obstacles to peace and Sino-Japanese friendship, this paper has adopted an anti-communist and anti-Chiang stand and is spreading propaganda for peace. In the matter of incidents that have happened in the two Foreign Settlements, this paper has always exercised great care when dealing with them in order to fulfill the obligations of a newspaper.

We learn that the authorities of the French Concession have suddenly prohibited the sale of this paper in the Concession on the ground that our attitude is unfair. French Police officers have unreasonably arrested Wu Hu-zan (胡福善), the delivery coolie of this paper, detained him for one day and a half, and confiscated the money and copies of this paper in his possession. We were very surprised and indignant upon learning of this news.

This paper is amalgamated with the "Tairiku Shimpo;" it is, in fact, its Chinese language edition. This paper is published by Japanese. If we have in any way violated the regulations of the French Concession governing publications, the French authorities should have issued a warning and if this warning was ignored, steps could have then been taken to impose a penalty. However, the French authorities failed to give any notice; they have suddenly prohibited the sale of this paper and arrested our coolie. Such action on the part of the French authorities is unusual and is not according to international law or press law.

This paper would like to give the following advice to the French authorities :-

Freedom of publication and freedom of speech are mentioned in the laws of all civilized nations. France is one of these civilized nations and she respects freedom of publication and speech. If the French authorities desire to harm this paper or to compel it to cease its sale in the French Concession, does French law permit this to be done?

As clarified in the foregoing, the attitude and standing of this paper are not harmful to the policy of the authorities of the French Concession nor do they have any adverse effect on the Chinese residents in the Concession. Moreover, these Chinese residents, who comprise 90% of the total population, desire, through the medium of this paper, an early return of peace to save them from their sufferings. For the sake of peace in the Orient, this paper has no intention whatever to instigate Chinese residents in the French Concession to undertake unlawful acts to disturb peace or order. With the exception of a small number of anti-Japanese elements who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their dictator, all Chinese people are friends of this paper.

The duty of this paper is to act as the mouth-piece of the people. We pay attention to all political

comments, war news or any other matter that is beneficial to the reconstruction work of the new regime. Our aim is to advocate peace, rapprochement among nations, and other ideals; we oppose Communism and the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Do the authorities of the French Concession want to see incidents which are likely to take place with the prolongation of the war and will affect the livelihood of the residents of the Concession? Do the Concession authorities desire to vex themselves with continual large-scale searches and precautionary measures? Having taken part in the European war, officials of the Concession surely realize that with peace and order established in the Concession they can transfer their armed forces for the protection of their own country. The peace propaganda conducted by this paper will make the Chinese people more law-abiding and this will be helpful to the Concession authorities. What better gesture do the Concession authorities expect from this paper?

In view of the foregoing, this paper hopes that the Concession authorities will abandon their pre-judice and keep an open mind by permitting copies of this paper to be sold in the Concession. This paper, on its part, will persuade the people to do their utmost for the creation of a new order in East Asia. Thus may the interests of France in China remain safe.

As intelligent people of a civilized nation, the authorities of the French Concession will not like to be accused of oppressing freedom of speech.

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
(Domestic telegram from Hongkong) 16-9-39 (AM)

REPORTED SPLIT AMONG SZECHUEN MILITARY LEADERS

According to a special telegram from Chungking to the "Tu Kung Pao," a military conference of the military leaders of Szechuan Province was called recently by Chiang Kai-shek, a person who has for a long time awaited an opportunity to seize control of Szechuan. Taking advantage of the gravity of the situation and internal dissension among the Szechuan militarists, General Chiang has resorted to oppressive measures against them and has decided to take upon himself the concurrent post of Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government.

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September 16, 1939.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

UNREASONABLE ACTION OF FRENCH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL : ARBITRARY  
ARREST AND DETENTION OF OUR COOLIE : MALICIOUS PREVENTION  
OF CIRCULATION OF THIS PAPER : APPARENTLY AN ACT TO MENACE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ORDER IN EAST ASIA

The peace movement, since its inception, has received the widest support of intelligent and fair-minded Chinese people. The French Concession authorities, however, have always harboured a desire to obstruct the co-operation of the Chinese and Japanese people in the acceleration of the movement for the creation of a new order in East Asia. They have constantly acted in a manner calculated to bring about its frustration. They are shielding the bandit-like activities of the terrorist corps which has been dispatched to Shanghai by the Chungking Kuomintang Government to undertake the assassination of high Chinese and Japanese officials.

These facts are known to all and cannot be denied by the French Municipal Council. Recently the French Municipal Council went so far as to prohibit, without legal right, the circulation of this paper and the "Tairiku Shimpō," both of which publication aim at the establishment of a new order in East Asia. The action of the French authorities is obviously a malicious attack on the people of Asia and constitutes unreasonable provocation. We have already reached the limit of our toleration of such unwarranted interference.

On September 14, Woo Hu-zang (吳虎章), age 19, a coolie of this paper, was arbitrarily arrested by the French Police and detained for almost one and a half days. He was not only refused food and drink, but deprived of his money which amounted to \$3.20 in notes, according to the coolie, to say nothing of more than 200 copies of this paper which were confiscated by the French Police. Have the French Concession authorities any knowledge of this affair?

If such action was taken with the knowledge and consent of the French Concession authorities, it is to be greatly regretted and will have the effect of further embittering our criticism, which we shall use as a means of counteracting the arbitrary action of the French Concession authorities.

The reason the French authorities prohibit the sale of this paper in the French Concession is because it is not up to their so-called standard of "fairness." We would like to inform the French authorities, however, that if they desire us to adopt a "fair attitude" as in accordance with their wishes, it would be tantamount to a demand for us to discontinue our efforts for the creation of a new order in the new East Asia.

Before closing, we would like to tender our sincere apology to our readers in the French Concession, since we shall find it impossible to deliver our papers to them every day owing to the despicable action of the French Concession authorities. However, we are now devising ways and means so as to enable our readers to continue their subscription to this paper.

We will under no circumstances have unchallenged the provocation offered by the French authorities; on the contrary we intend to intensify our attitude of opposition. We will continue to carry out the mission of journalism despite this provocation.

*15.9.39 (AM)* Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article writtn by one Ta Sung (太昇):

### OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN PUBLIC UTILITY CHARGES

It was only recently that the charges for water, electricity, bus and tramway fares were increased, yet a further increase in these charges is being contemplated. This will add to the burden of the people in Shanghai.

Ostensibly this increase is said to be due to the rapid increase in the cost of raw materials, actually this is but another commercial tactic. All these companies are of British and French nationality. They are sucking the blood of the Chinese people.

According to the employees of these companies, orders for large quantities of materials were placed two or three months ago by these companies. Therefore, the recent increase in the cost of materials should have had no effect upon their business. Moreover, the Chinese employees of these companies are still very poorly paid and although they have been issued with a certain amount of allowance, this will not improve their livelihood to any appreciable extent.

Furthermore, thanks to the influx of large numbers of refugees, all these companies have had an extraordinarily prosperous year and everyone of them has been able to make a huge profit. It is, therefore, unreasonable for these companies to make further increases in their charges under the pretext of the increasing cost of materials. The bus and tramway fares were raised last month and if the charges for water and electricity be again increased, the chief tenants will naturally raise the rents of their sub-tenants, the majority of whom live from hand to mouth. To the wealthy, such increases will have no serious effect.

In view of the above, we should make an appeal to the authorities and lodge a strong protest to these blood-sucking companies.

Tenants in the Foreign Settlements, quickly wake up, otherwise your blood will be completely drained by these companies!

September 14, 1939,

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

PUNISHMENT OF UNDESIRABLE POSTMEN DESIRED

Postmen in Shanghai, seduced by the Kuomintang Government, are committing many unlawful acts in conspiracy with guerrilla bandits in the Foreign Settlements. The best thing for the authorities to do is to suppress all these undesirable elements as soon as possible so that the residents may live peacefully. The number of terrorist cases in the Foreign Settlements is on the increase. Can the Foreign Councils evade responsibility for this state of affairs.

Local postmen are disturbing peace and order. For instance, taking advantage of the convenience of the Post Office, they are transporting firearms secretly to guerrillas, delivering anti-Japanese propaganda periodicals or handbills, confiscating letters from residents to occupied areas, making an investigation to see if there is any connection between certain residents and the Japanese authorities or the new regime or sending lists of people registered with the new regime to terrorist gangs so as to facilitate their work of violence.

According to local newspapers of September 12, Chong Shao-an (鍾少安), a postman attached to the Sub-Post Office on Rue Montauban, corner of Rue du Consulat in the French Concession, was arrested on September 11 by Japanese gendarmes whilst riding on a bicycle on Jessfield Road in the Western District. At the Gendarmerie Headquarters, Chang admitted being a member of a guerrilla unit and that munitions had been stored in the dormitory of the Sub-Post Office where he worked. At the request of the Japanese gendarmes, detectives and policemen of the French Police were detailed to the Sub-Post Office on Rue Montauban, where a search of the dormitory was made and more than 20 Mauser and other kinds of pistols were seized. The arrested person also stated that he was connected with several cases of assassination that have taken place recently in the Foreign Settlements. Thus, a local postman is taking part in acts of terrorism simultaneously with his duty of delivering letters.

Whenever a case of assassination takes place in the Foreign Settlements, local newspapers would publish the case in big captions and maliciously put the blame on the Japanese authorities or the new regime which are accused of having instigated the affair. The object of such anti-Japanese newspaper report is to stir up the hostility of the people towards the Japanese authorities and the new regime. If our authorities had, three months ago, urged the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to take necessary action, all unnecessary losses might have been averted.

Local postmen have dared to act recklessly because they have pre-arranged plans for extensive political movements. Their activities constitute a direct menace to the safety of the Foreign Settlements.

This is a serious question to which the Foreign Councils should pay special attention. These postmen are working to obstruct the peace movement and the establishment of a new order in East Asia. The Japanese authorities and the new regime should suppress these devils.

In order to prevent postmen from undertaking such activities, a thorough purge of the inner organization of the Post Office should be carried out immediately.

September 17, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

Conditions in Western District

On September 9 the Police authorities of the Shanghai City Government, which had decided to uphold their police rights over the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District with their full strength, posted members of the Police Corps of the City Government for duty on Jessfield Road and vicinity. Since then, the police rights over that area have been practically in the hands of the City Government, whilst the S.M.C. has not done anything against the resolute attitude taken up by the City Government.

With a view to facilitating a solution, the Shanghai City Government has issued, in the name of Wong Tuh-ling (王德林), Chief of the Western District Branch Police Bureau, a proclamation which is being posted up at various thoroughfares in the Western District, persuading policemen of the S.M.C. to join the Bureau.

It is said that some unrest has taken place amongst Chinese policemen of the Foreign Settlements.

8116  
11/11/39  
September 14, 1939.

Morning Translation.

THE SECOND EUROPEAN WAR : WHITHER CHINA?

The "Sin Shun Pao" (新申報), a Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper, publishes under the above heading the following lecture which was broadcasted by the Great People's Association (大眾會):-

A second world war has broken out following the rupture in the negotiations between Germany and Poland over the Danzig question. It is impossible to say which side will win, but it is certain that the present hostilities will be comparatively cruel and pitiless when compared with the European war of 26 years ago.

What will China do in this situation? Will she prolong the Sino-Japanese hostilities thereby bringing the European war into this part of the world? Or will she cease fighting and adopt the policy of defending East Asia?

To prolong the Sino-Japanese hostilities would be absolutely wrong. The object of the Sino-Japanese hostilities is to bring prosperity to East Asia and to create a new order in East Asia. If the two parties can reach an understanding, the hostilities should be stopped.

In the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has been receiving full support from Great Britain and Soviet Russia. All movements of the Chiang regime have been subjected to the control of Britain and Soviet Russia. War has broken out in Europe. Soviet Russia has saved herself from being attacked by Germany as a result of the conclusion of a German-Soviet Pact and is now concentrating her energy on the policy of sovietising East Asia, and even to make use of the Sino-Japanese hostilities to bring the European war into this part of the world, thereby satisfying her desire to harm the peace in East Asia.

We must therefore understand our own position. We are the people of East Asia and East Asia must be controlled by us. If other people desire to share in this control, then peace can never be established in East Asia and the fate of East Asia will be endangered. The first thing to do is to settle the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and if this can be done in a reasonable way, the mission of bringing about self-control to East Asia can be accomplished, with the result that East Asia will not be affected by the second world war.

Facts have shown that a war of resistance will not lead to a solution of the Sino-Japanese questions and that the result of the war of resistance will end in the suicide of the people of East Asia.

Japan is a strong nation and she will not be affected by the European situation. But it is different in the case of the Chiang Kai-shek regime which has been subjected absolutely to the control of Britain and Soviet Russia. The Chiang Kai-shek regime is heading for self-destruction, and when the Chungking Government collapses, the hardships of the people will be terrible.

In order to save the people of the whole of China and to prevent China from being affected by the world

war, we must choose one of the following two objectives:-

- 1) To carry on the Sino-Japanese hostilities up to the time when the Communist Party and the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China have been completely overthrown, or
- 2) To cease the Sino-Japanese hostilities so as to bring peace and self-control to East Asia.

The first will involve us in the world war and bring about the ruin of China, while the second will assure the safety of East Asia and of China.

September 13, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

MAJOR BOURNE, COMMISSIONER OF S.M.P., MAKES A STATEMENT

While public attention is being drawn to the question of the policing of the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District and the policy of the International Settlement in maintaining peace and order in view of the outbreak of the European war, Major Bourne, Commissioner of the S.M.P., resumed duty on the afternoon of September 11 after three weeks' leave. With a view to securing some information on the views and policy of Major Bourne, our reporter paid a call on the Commissioner on the morning of September 12. As Commissioner of Police Major Bourne is very courteous but his words have hidden meaning. Still, one can gain a clear knowledge of the real attitude of the senior officers of the S.M.P. towards outstanding questions, such as that relating to the Western District, the discriminatory treatment of the Japanese Branch, the abolition of authority, etc. This is the first time that Major Bourne has ever expressed his views in an interview with Japanese newspapermen.

The following is a general outline of the conversation which took place in the course of the interview which lasted about 40 minutes:-

Questions:- Is it true that you have hurried back from Teingtao because Captain Smyth, Acting Commissioner, has been called to the colours?

Answers:- Captain Smyth has not been called. It is not likely that any senior officer of the S.M.C. will be called. During the first European war, I saw service in the western front and was wounded by two bullets. I retired from the military service in 1935. There is no possibility of my being called up for service again.

Q.- But this applies to the senior staff only. The war may last a long time and as a result a certain number of British police officers may be mobilized or may volunteer for service. What is your view on this?

A.- Though at present it is not the case, such a state of affairs may arise in future.

Q.- What measures will you then adopt to recruit British police officers?

A.- In my view, when recruiting police officers under such circumstances, Japanese of equal ability will be taken on. It is not likely that people of a third Power, other than Japan, will be engaged.

In a firm and confident manner, Major Bourne stated that should there be a lack of British police officers, the number will be made up with Japanese.

The conversation then turned to the question of the treatment of the Japanese Branch.

September 13, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Q.- Though the Japanese Branch has been reorganized into a Foreign Branch, there is a difference of police authority. If the position of the Japanese Branch is raised but is given no actual police authority, will not executive power in the Police Force be still in the hands of the British?

A.- I have never treated Japanese differently. Anybody, irrespective of nationality, may be taken on for an important position, provided he is eligible.

Q.- Is it due to inefficiency or incapability that the Japanese are not allowed to occupy important positions?

A.- No, this is not a question of efficiency or capability. (Here the Commissioner's reply is ambiguous. Consequently, the following concrete question was put:)

Q.- For instance, British police officers are allowed to carry Thompson guns, but the officers of the Japanese Branch are not. Is not this evidently a case of difference in treatment?

A.- I do not think so, because originally I had the intention to let the Japanese Branch be trained in the use of Thompson guns. This is simply a case of difference in procedure but not one of treatment.

(Subsequently, questions relating to the police rights over the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District were raised.)

Q.- As regards the proper activities of the Shanghai City Government, what attitude will the Police Force take?

A.- This is a question of great significance and I am therefore not in a position to reply at present. It is a question that should be decided by the Council. I myself have no right whatever to make any decision.

Q.- As the question has already reached the present stage, I presume that you, as Commissioner of Police, must have some idea of the views of the Council on this question.

A.- All that I can let you know is this: briefly, we are still determined to maintain the existing rights of the S.M.C. in the matter of police rights over the outlying roads area in the Western District because this is our duty.

At this point our reporter brought up the question of supplies and protection for the Lone Battalion to which Major Bourne replied that he had no knowledge of the matter.

Our reporter then brought up the question of the confiscation of the property of Germans in the International Settlement by the British authorities, but Major Bourne said that he had no knowledge of the matter.

Asked by our reporter for his opinion, as Commissioner of Police, regarding any request made to the Japanese authorities, Major Bourne replied: "The Powers interested in the International Settlement are jointly responsible for peace and order in the area for in this way peace may be assured. At this time when the situation

in Europe is so critical, I sincerely hope that the Japanese authorities will assist in the maintenance of peace and order in the Settlement. No friction between the British and Japanese employees of the S.M.C. has ever occurred. The work of the Council is being carried out with enthusiasm and co-operation by its employees of all nationalities. As regards the question of the Settlement of Shanghai, I sincerely hope that the British and the Japanese authorities will co-operate."

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following address broadcasted by the Great People's Association:-

THE DUTY OF THE YOUTHS OF NEW CHINA

The youths of to-day are the future pillars of a nation. We shall give hereunder the duties that should be undertaken by youths at this time when the construction of a New China is in progress:-

- 1) Youths should correct their past errors. The harbouring of mistaken ideas by Chinese youths in the past is one of the causes of the present tragedy in East Asia. Therefore, in order to become a youth of New China, we should radically reform our thoughts, unite the peoples of Asia and work for a spiritual unification of the yellow race as a means to bring about the revival of the East Asiatic civilization.
- 2) We should have a proper realization of existing conditions. Frankly speaking, the Sino-Japanese hostilities were brought about through instigation by foreign Powers including Britain and Soviet Russia, in the hope of precipitating a racial massacre among the yellow race. However, the Kuomintang Government, blind to the world situation and to the fact that it is due to political, military and economic oppression and aggression by Britain, Soviet Russia and other Powers that China is so weak, has accepted her enemies as friends. We should therefore sincerely co-operate with Japan, a country that has close geographical, historical and cultural connections with China. We should realize that Japan, in the interests of Asia and in the hope of driving the aggressors away from East Asia, sincerely wishes to co-operate with us. It is therefore the duty of the youths of New China to work for the success of international friendship.
- 3) We should work strenuously for the realization of Sino-Japanese rapprochement and co-operation and for the creation of a new order in East Asia. To secure permanent peace in East Asia, we must first have peace, friendship and rapprochement between China and Japan; only then will China be able to re-establish herself and peace be assured in East Asia. If the peoples of East Asia are really sincere for closer rapprochement and co-operation, the European and the American imperialists as well as the Communist Party of Soviet Russia will have no chance to carry out their sinister plots.

8-4-39 (A) Bin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN TRAM AND BUS FARES

We are energetically opposing the increase in tram and bus fares on the following grounds :-

(1) After Shanghai became an isolated island, the local population has considerably increased. As a result, the takings of buses and trams are far greater than what they were before the hostilities. We can see from the overcrowding of buses and trams that the income of the bus and the tram companies must be rather considerable. The bus and the tram companies are thus doing good business and making handsome profits. We should, therefore, oppose the action of the bus and tram companies "in committing robbery during a fire."

September 8, 1939.

Morning Translation.

(2) The bus and tram services are for the convenience of the general public. We would not like to see the bus and tram companies suffer loss, but they should refrain from taking advantage of these times of emergency to put through a poisonous scheme of making money.

It is the duty of the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to place restrictions on the rate of fares fixed by the bus and tram companies and should not allow them to increase the fares arbitrarily, for it will be dangerous to the safety of the community and the life of the residents. Owing to the increased bus and tram fares, persons who used to take buses or trams are now walking, thereby throwing more people on the streets and providing more risks of being knocked down by motor cars. The bus and tram companies care only for their profits; they give no thought for human life. The authorities of the Foreign Settlements must not overlook this point.

British and French merchants are interested in the bus and tram companies. These companies were established in Shanghai many years ago. Since their establishment they have never worked at a loss. Thus, they have been making profits for scores of years and even if they were to suffer a loss during these times of emergency, they should have some consideration for the co-operation rendered by residents during all these years and which has enabled them to make money and attain their present position. There is no reason for the companies to increase the fares, thereby adding to the burden of the public.

For a long time, Chinese in the Foreign Settlements of China have been subjected to insult, ill-treatment and oppression at the hands of foreigners. Since the Chinese Revolution, many strange signs have disappeared, as, for instance, the wooden boards that used to be seen in front of parks inscribed: "Chinese and dogs not admitted".

Some years ago, the Shanghai Telephone Company suddenly instituted a new system of charging according to the number of calls made. Local residents voiced a strong opposition to the increase, but the opposition failed. During the past two years, the tram and bus fares have been increased twice. This will be the third time. Nobody seems to be voicing an opposition to the present increase. Local Chinese residents are living up fully to the foreigners saying: "The enthusiasm of Chinese people will not last more than 5 minutes."

There are two kinds of people who have come to live in this isolated island: the rich and the poor. The rich pay no attention to such a small thing as an increase in bus and tram fares, while the poor are not in a position to use trams or buses, so they do not attach much importance to the matter. But Chinese of the middle class will suffer.

Shanghai is no longer under the influence of the Kuomintang Government. Local Chinese residents are people of a New China and are protected by the new

government in order that they may also enjoy their rights in the Foreign Settlements. Our government will open negotiations over the illegal increase in the tram and bus fares should it receive such a request.

For the sake of the safety of the local population, we should all rise and oppose the increase in tram and bus fares. We must lose no time in organizing ourselves and send representatives to submit an appeal to the Shanghai City Government to request it to open negotiations with the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to put a stop to the oppression of residents by the bus and tram companies.

Residents! The matter is one which closely concerns your interests. We should not allow foreign merchants to exploit us!

September 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):-

ADVICE TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO RETIRE  
(Editorial comment)

The revival movement started by the Kuomintang this year is the first movement of the kind to be promoted by the Kuomintang since its reorganization in the 13th Year (1924) of the Chinese Republic. This movement has great significance because it advocates peace, not war. This policy is entirely opposite to that of the war of resistance as adopted by the Kuomintang Government under the compulsion of the Communist Party.

In the telegram recently addressed by Wang Ching-wei to the Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Chungking, Wang urged the members of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang at Chungking to leave for Shanghai to take part in a discussion of national affairs.

Yesterday another telegram was despatched to the Kuomintang at Chungking by Dr. Chu Min-nyi, the newly appointed Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, pointing out that existing conditions are not favourable for war and urging Chungking to cease fighting immediately and to detail delegates to Shanghai to make arrangements. The telegram also points out that Chiang's dictatorship and anti-Japanese policy are harmful to the nation and Chiang Kai-shek should make way for the wise and create no more obstructions to peace.

The telegrams of Wang Ching-wei and Chu Min-nyi contain the very expressions that the people wish to say but are unable to say. What pleases the people the most is the advice to Chiang Kai-shek to retire.

After the northern expedition, Chiang became ambitious. He seems to have forgotten the people and the revolution as if both the Kuomintang and the country are his private property. His followers formed the Blue-Shirts Society and the C.C. Corps for his protection. Now in the hope of being conferred the vague title of national hero, he has tolerated communism and adopted an anti-Japanese policy, thereby plunging China into unprecedented suffering. Even if his flesh be cut for food and his skin be used as blanket, it would not be sufficient to atone his offence.

Chiang Kai-shek is not a person of up-to-date qualifications. He is neither a politician nor an expert in Kuomintang affairs or of military tactics. If Chiang is really sincere in his desire to work for the Kuomintang and the people, he should retire and make way for the wise; if he still considers that he is the only person who can bring good to both the Kuomintang and the country, then he will not be able to escape the final judgment of the people. If Chiang is a hero, he should retire and stay at home at this time when all the people are against him.

It may be argued that if peace fails to materialize after Chiang retires, it would be a loss of opportunity for the war of resistance. This is not true.

We can guarantee that peace will materialize if Chiang retires. Even should peace be not effected, there will be no loss of territory as during the peace negotiations a truce will be in force and it will do no harm to our war of resistance. For this reason, we advise Chiang Kai-shek to retire.

We hope that Messrs Wang and Chu will compel Chiang to retire because this is a matter that concerns the salvation of the nation by means of peace.

August 31, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

"DON'T FORGET THE GROSS HUMILIATION OF THE NANKING TREATY"  
(Lecture Broadcasted by the Great People's Association)

What is to-day (August 31)? To-day is the anniversary of the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty between China and the Powers; it was a gross humiliation and insult to China.

In 1840, Britain suddenly declared war against China over the opium question. China was defeated and was compelled to sign the Nanking Treaty on July 24, 1842. The following are the important points in the Treaty :-

- (1) That the Chinese Government pay a compensation of \$21,000,000 to the British Government; that of this amount, a sum of \$6,000,000 be paid first and the balance by instalments within four years.
- (2) That Hongkong be permanently ceded to Britain.
- (3) That Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai be opened as commercial ports; that British people be permitted to live at these ports with their families and to establish Consulates therein.
- (4) That after British goods are imported and the necessary revenue has been paid, Chinese merchants be permitted to transport them into the interior of China without being required to pay any other taxes.
- (5) That documents circulated between the two nations be written in both Chinese and English.
- (6) That all British prisoners and criminal offenders in various parts of China be released; that those Chinese having connection with British people or who are in the employ of British people be not punished.

Under the yoke of the Nanking Treaty, China has suffered economically and politically, while Britain, with the special privileges she had secured, has extended her influence to every corner of China with a view to invasion. The Nanking Treaty caused Britain to seize Hongkong and opened the door to the invasion of China and her influence was extended to south China. The Treaty removed the restrictions placed by the Chinese Customs on foreign goods and British merchandise could come to China without restrictions while Britain could secure our raw materials at cheap prices. In a word, one consequence of the Opium War advanced Britain one step further in her economical and political invasion of China.

Following the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty in 1842, France and America also signed unequal treaties with China. Since then, China has become a sort of colony and the country has become weaker and weaker everyday.

Britain has intensified her invasion of China ever since the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty and she has been endeavouring all the time to annex China. A second Opium War took place. It stopped our revolutionary work and obstructed the people's movement.

Another important affair was the May 30 Incident. We are still full of regret when we reflect upon the incident to-day.

The position of China would not have been so bad if there had been no opium war. Now, the political situation in China is improving and she should do her best to wipe out this gross insult so that China may become an independent and free nation and not a semi-colony.

So long as our work for the independence and liberty of the nation remains unfinished, we should never forget the gross insult caused to us by the Nanking Treaty. If we desire our nation to be independent, we should wipe out this humiliation and insult.

File No. ....  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. S. Special Branch  
REPORT Date August 28, 1939.

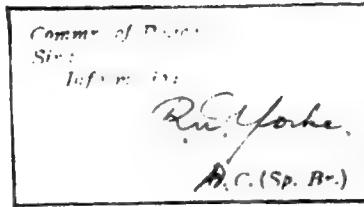
Subject (in full) .... Cartoons from the "Sin Shun Pao" ....

Made  and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded herewith are two cartoons appearing in the August 28th issue of the "Sin Shun Pao" (新申報), a Japanese-owned Chinese language paper.

*E. M. Golder*  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



FILE

Sin Shun Pao dated August 28, 1939.

It is time to recover the Foreign Settlements.



Unlawful violent acts of Settlement British policemen: Officers of Western District Police Bureau Killed.

Sin Shun Pao dated August 28, 1939.

Anti-British movement



NOTICE ISSUED BY TSAI CHIEN-WU

Tsai Chien-wu (蔡健吾) publishes the following notice in the advertisement columns of the "Sin Wan Pao" and the "Shun Pao" to-day :-

I am the founder of the Tao Chung Middle School for Girls (道中女中). During the past 16 years, I have attended only to the affairs of my school. I have never taken part in any political activities nor have I issued any letters or telegrams.

August 16, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following comment:-

"THE AUTHORITIES OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI SHOULD AT ONCE CHECK THE RISE IN PRICES OF COMMODITIES"

The drop in the value of the dollar has caused a sharp rise in the prices of commodities and has seriously affected the livelihood of the inhabitants of Shanghai. The Kuomintang Government should be held responsible for this state of affairs.

The anti-Japanese newspapers are unwilling to speak of punishing the traitorous merchants but are instead exhorting the people to endure hardship and have confidence in the legal tender notes.

According to reliable reports, the ricksha trade, lawyers, accountants, teachers, doctors and various fellow countrymen associations in Shanghai have sent petitions to the authorities of the Foreign Settlements and the Chamber of Commerce requesting them to devise measures to check the increase in prices, to make discreet investigations, and to adjust prices. All these demands are very reasonable.

Nevertheless, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements are to blame. The Chamber of Commerce and other responsible organs should endeavour to check the arbitrary increase of prices. The inhabitants are now collectively requesting the authorities to do this.

To check the rise in the prices of commodities is the urgent task at present.

Rice and fuel are daily necessities. Provided the price of rice and coal can be stabilized there need be no worry about supplies. It will not matter much if dance tickets should be sold at \$10 each and ice cream at \$5 a cup. We even approve that prices of cosmetics should be increased to a price dearer than that of diamonds or platinum. All this indicates that the authorities should lower the prices of daily necessities but increase the prices of unnecessary things.

Checking the rise in the prices of commodities will be beneficial to the Foreign Settlements, otherwise loafers and robbers will run wild. For the sake of peace and order in the districts, the Foreign Settlements should put a stop to the increasing of prices. If the authorities hesitate or delay to take action, peace and order in Shanghai will be endangered, while those who depend upon their paltry wages will be driven to desperation.

It is hoped that the authorities of the Foreign Settlements and the Chamber of Commerce will do something to save the life of millions of citizens.

August 13, 1939.

Morning Translation.

**Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):**

**MAYOR FU DESIRES RETURN OF LOCAL COURTS**

Recently Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Shanghai City Government wrote to the Senior Consul of the Consular Body, the Chairman of the S.M.C. and the French Consul-General in Shanghai demanding the immediate return of the First and the Second Special District Courts to the City Government, but so far no definite replies have been received.

The Mayor on August 12 sent the following letter to the Consular Body, the S.M.C. and the French Consulate-General:-

"The Shanghai First Special District Court which is a judicial organ of the Chungking Government enforces the law and ordinances promulgated by the Chungking Government whose absurd and improper judgments have become notorious.

"With a view to maintaining peace and order in the district and to put a complete check on the activities of the Kuomintang bandits, the Shanghai City Government on February 10, March 10 and 29 and May 16 wrote to the Consular Body and the S.M.C. requesting that their assistance in securing the return of the Shanghai First Special District Court be rendered. We regret to record that no replies have been forthcoming. You are requested to make clear your attitude towards the request of the City Government.

"In an area under the control of the new regime, such judicial organs should never have been permitted to function; in other words, as the Courts lie in the area within the control of the City Government, they should be immediately taken over by the City Government. You are requested to respect the judicial rights of the new regime so as to avoid trouble and to facilitate co-operation. An early reply is expected."

July 21, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

*Q8*  
Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following editorials :-

THE ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT AND THE DIPLOMACY OF THE NEW REGIME

New China is co-operating with Japan along the path of stability. The diplomatic activities of the new regime are of great importance. The stability of the regime will depend upon the efforts to get rid of the dangerous factors surrounding it.

Japan is endeavouring to annihilate the Kuomintang Government by armed force, but it is also her duty to stabilize the position of the new regime. To get rid of the dangerous factors, it is necessary to improve the diplomatic relations between the new regime and foreign countries. Thus, the work of the foreign affairs department of the "Reformed Government" is of great importance.

Facts show that the anti-British movement in China was promoted by the Chinese people. We have not heard of any action taken by the "Reformed Government" in the anti-British movement.

Ever since the assassination of the Foreign Minister of the "Reformed Government", the diplomatic authorities have failed to make a reorganization; it seems to us that the authorities are sleeping. With a view to assisting China to secure her independence and the emancipation of her people, Japan has opened negotiations with Britain and this has given rise to the so-called Settlement question which is one affecting China. Why are the diplomatic authorities of the "Reformed Government" inactive? Co-operation of our friendly nation is being secured. The new Chinese Government should exert its utmost to cope with the situation.

On the basis of permanent Sino-Japanese co-operation and the construction of a new order in East Asia, Japan should direct the new Chinese Government to improve its administration and to undertake military operations to remove the influence of the Kuomintang Government. The Japanese military authorities are fighting for New China at heavy sacrifice; they should also devise ways and means to strengthen the new Chinese Government and detail experts in diplomatic affairs to help her.

The people of New China are advancing together with the Japanese flag and are prepared to struggle at all cost against Britain. We hope that the "Reformed Government" will lead the people in dealing with the situation.

The anti-British movement is really a movement for the emancipation and revival of China and China's political policy should be in accordance with this aim. The emancipation and revival of China will be undertaken by the diplomatic authorities and the new government should order a thorough reform of its diplomacy so that negotiations for the recovery of the Courts in the Foreign Settlements may be initiated.

FILE

801

Siu Shan Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following comment :-

"THE FATE OF THE BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN CHINA"

Great Britain has, in all, six Concessions in China; they are to be found in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow, Kowloon and Kulangsu. As the British Concession at Hankow was recovered by China in 1927 and those at Shanghai and Kulangsu are of an international nature, she has actually only two Concessions: one at Tientsin and one at Canton that are purely under her control.

June 19, 1939.

Morning Translation

On June 14 the British Concession at Tientsin was blockaded by Japanese forces and there is even a tendency of its being seized altogether by the new Chinese Government.

As the British Concessions in China were created by means of armed oppression, their existence has no legal basis. Instead of adopting an attitude of friendship and co-operation for the promotion of commerce to the mutual benefit of China and Britain, the latter, relying on her special position created by the treaties, has been making use of the Concessions as bases for economic and political aggression in China, thereby destroying China's trade and industry and dominating China's political affairs. Moreover, Britain is harbouring a large number of unlawful elements to undermine China's reconstruction. On this account, the British Concessions in China are regarded by the Chinese people as places of evil.

Following the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, the British, utilizing the neutral status of the Concessions, are supporting the Kuomintang regime for the sole purpose of prolonging the hostilities and obstructing peace in East Asia. Such action is condemned by international law and is being bitterly deplored by Far Eastern peoples. This is one of the main reasons why the British Concessions should be immediately abolished.

At this time when order in East Asia is about to be assured and the Kuomintang regime is on the verge of collapse, the British, in utter ignorance of the determination of the Japanese army to establish order in East Asia, are tolerating the acts of terrorism and speeches of Kuomintang agents in the Concessions; they even secretly supply money and munitions to guerrillas to enable them to disturb peace and order. Such acts have occurred time and again, and despite the advice of the Japanese authorities, the British are continuing to maintain an insincere attitude. Take, for instance, the case of the prejudiced support rendered by the British to the four suspects arrested in connection with the assassination of Sung Sih-keng in Tientsin; these men should have been handed over to the Japanese authorities as the latter have definitely proved them to be the culprits. Therefore, the action taken by the Japanese forces on June 14 in blockading the British Concession is proper. Why? Because only strong action can arouse the British to a proper understanding of the situation. If the British repent their mistakes and thoroughly rectify their policy of rendering assistance to Chiang Kai-shek and co-operate whole-heartedly with Japan and the new Chinese Government, the question of British Concessions may be settled amicably. However, judging by the reaction created on British public opinion over the Tientsin barricade, we realize that there is very little hope of this theory bearing fruit. A section of British public opinion has even suggested the application of economic sanctions against Japan. This is indeed foolish and unreasonable talk, but it shows that Britain is yet far from a proper understanding of the situation. We hope that the Japanese soldiers, supported by the enthusiastic hopes of the Chinese people, will unhesitatingly adopt more resolute measures, thereby strengthening the foundations of a peaceful order in East Asia.

8116

39

July 18, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

LOCAL HOUSE RENTS INCREASED

Owing to the high cost of living, rents of offices and large buildings in this locality have been increased. Foreigners are attempting to increase the rents of their buildings by 20 or 30 per cent on the plea of the sharp decline in the value of the dollar. Some intend to change the house rent from dollars to gold dollars while others have increased the house rents under the pretext of the increased gas and water rates. However, many disputes have arisen with the tenants.

Most large local buildings belong to Sassoon and Hardoon and disputes over house rent cannot be avoided.

FILE

July 14, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):-

THE SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES AND FOREIGN AID

China and Japan are two large nations in East Asia and are of the same civilization and race. They are closely connected with each other.

The war between China and Japan has been going on since the Lukouchiao Incident and the people of China are suffering terribly. The majority of the Chinese people are expecting an early conclusion of the war, but Chiang Kai-shek and others, moved by assistance received from Soviet Russia, are prolonging the war by declaring that China will secure the final victory. As a matter of fact, the people are in a most distressful condition.

Two-thirds of Chinese territory have been lost during the fighting for the past two years and the national strength is nearly exhausted. Unless the stubborn policy of the Chiang Kai-shek regime is changed, the situation of China will become so bad that no remedy will be found.

The Lukouchiao Incident was originally a local affair. Nevertheless, Chiang Kai-shek deliberately extended the affair and in addition, he created the Shanghai war on August 13, 1937. The war has thus spread and the people are in great distress. At this time when China is on the verge of ruin, Chiang Kai-shek should immediately change his policy and sue for peace. History tells us that a nation may carry on war should it be able to do so, otherwise it should sue for peace. Chiang Kai-shek, however, does not act like this; he is influenced by the sweet talk of Britain and the slight assistance from Soviet Russia. He desires to gain the final victory with assistance from foreign countries. To rely upon foreign strength to resist a strong enemy is as dangerous as loading a tiger to drive away a wolf.

Chiang Kai-shek wants to struggle for final victory by means of the influence of Britain and Soviet Russia. Are Britain and Soviet Russia sincere in assisting China? The foreign policy of Britain is well known for its cunning. We remember that when Italy was about to attack Abyssinia, Britain gave sweet words to the Emperor of Abyssinia, promised to give him assistance and urged him to make sacrifices and carry on a war of resistance. As a consequence, Britain only sent two warships to protect the Emperor of Abyssinia on his abdication. Of late, Britain sacrificed Czechoslovakia. In view of the above, can the sweet words and small loans of Britain enable China to carry on the war for a long time?

Now, it is clear that Britain cannot be relied upon. Soviet Russia is assisting China more than Britain, but we must realize that no nation in the world is willing to assist a foreign country without certain conditions. Therefore, there is a certain motive for Soviet Russia's assistance to China.

We have already said that to rely upon foreign influence to resist a strong enemy is a dangerous and stupid policy.

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July 13, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following comment:

UNWILY ELEMENTS IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AGAIN ACTIVE

Taking advantage of the peculiar conditions in the Foreign Settlements, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has often directly or indirectly carried out illegal and treacherous plots instigating assassination. Actually, these activities have not only failed to produce any effect upon the peace movement for national salvation but they have on the contrary exposed the ugliness behind the mask of the Kuomintang regime. They only hasten the latter's suicide and collapse. All this is due to the rigid surveillance and strict suppression on the part of the Japanese authorities and the "Reformed Government" during the past two years.

Politically, the unruly elements in the Foreign Settlements seem to have been deprived of all means for shelter as a result of continued extensive search by the authorities and the repeated discovery of the terroristic bodies of the Kuomintang Government. Culturally, since the Shanghai District Kuomintang, the highest organ in Shanghai of the Kuomintang Government, was unconditionally dissolved as a result of reasonable measures adopted by the authorities, the peace influence of the new government has become gradually enhanced. For instance, all educational institutions have changed their formerly mistaken policy, while the newspapers, especially those anti-Japanese ones under foreign registration, have suspended publication one after another. Those which are still publishing have likewise made radical changes in their policy of subversive propaganda. Even in bookstores, all books of a propaganda nature have been replaced by those suitable to the present occasion. It is true that the S.M.C. is partly responsible for the disappearance of the anti-Japanese and anti-"Reformed Government" atmosphere in this isolated island of Shanghai during the past few months. However, we cannot remain complacent when we see that the communist bandits under the control of the Chiang Kai-shek Government have now resumed their activities.

The following facts are worthy of attention:-  
As soon as the unlawful elements in the foreign controlled areas are not in a position to carry out their beastly activities, they are regarded as disloyal to their duty by the Kuomintang Government and are deprived of their financial support, thereby being unable to maintain their living. Some have thus been forced by circumstances to become robbers.

The "Shun Pao" (顺報), a communist organ of American-ownership, and the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美報), the mouthpiece of the Chiang regime, are still recklessly engaged in subversive propaganda, while the unemployed writers are still willing to work as slaves of the Kuomintang Government and the beasts of the Communist Party. So far as the writer of this article knows, they have

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frequently conveyed secretly anti-Japanese publications to the various schools along Weihaiwei Road, Rue Bourgeat, and in the Continental Emporium on Nanking Road and the Pootung Guild Building on Avenue Edward VII. The bookstores on Foochow Road which deal in the sale of Japanese publications have frequently been illegally threatened by communist bandits and have often received threatening letters written in the name of the "Iron and Blood Traitors Extinction Corps" for the purpose of extortion. During the past two days, every time when the "Central China Daily News" (中央日報), which started publication on July 10, was about to be issued, youths disguised as working class people, in groups of three or four, have appeared along Shantung Road. Besides distributing anti-Wang Ching-wei handbills, they forcibly and unreasonably seized the newspapers. Moreover, they threatened the ignorant newspaper distributors that whoever was found to be engaged in distributing or selling the "Central China Daily News" would be dealt with by the Kuomintang Government and that therefore they have the right to kill these persons at any time or place.

In view of the recurrence of terroristic onsets of this nature, we cannot help being curious as to why at this time when the S.M.C. has promised that it will closely co-operate with the Japanese authorities for the prevention of the activities of anti-Japanese elements in the maintenance of peace and order, the communist bandits are still so active. Is it that the S.M.C. fails to notice this fact or is it that it is powerless to curb their activities?

At this time when both China and Japan are working energetically for the creation of a new order in East Asia, we can allow no obstacle to exist in our path towards the reconstruction of Asia. For this reason, we sincerely hope that both the Japanese Government and the "Reformed Government" will lodge strong protests with the S.M.C. on the question of the suppression of anti-Japanese elements in the Settlement. In order to safeguard our own rights, it is not improper or illegal that the two Governments should adopt immediate action to check directly the activities of the communist bandits in the Settlement. The people of the two countries are all determined to pledge their support to their governments and are not afraid of sacrifices. They are eagerly looking for a victory to be achieved by their governments in this connection.

July 4, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

"THE DOWNFALL OF 'FOREIGN-REGISTERED' NEWSPAPERS :  
FOREIGNERS UNWILLING TO BE UTILIZED ANY LONGER".

Since the fall of Shanghai, the "foreign-registered" Chinese language newspapers have become one of the greatest speculative enterprises in this isolated city. The managements of the various papers employ a foreigner, at a salary of \$300 or \$400 a month to act as the publisher and publish their papers under "foreign registration" and ostensibly in support of the war of resistance, thereby hoping to obtain a large subsidy from the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Following the publication on May 13, 1939 by the various "foreign-registered" newspapers such as the "Standard" (文匯報), the "Chinese-American Daily News" (中美日報), the "Ta Mei Pao" (大美報) and the "News Digest" (新聞摘要) in a conspicuous position of an address delivered by General Chiang Kai-shek, the British and American Ambassadors in China, fearing that this might give rise to international disputes, instructed their respective Consuls-General in Shanghai to order the above-mentioned papers to suspend publication for two weeks as a mark of punishment and also to refrain in future from publishing articles that are liable to give rise to international misunderstandings.

After their receipt of the warning from the British authorities, Mr. Cumine, the publisher of the "Standard," and Mr. Sanders-Bates, the publisher of the "News Digest," realized that for a salary of a few hundred dollars a month they had been made use of as puppets by the Chinese. On this account they submitted demands to the managements of the papers to the effect that if the papers desired to resume publication, they should henceforth obey their (the publishers') instructions and should maintain an impartial stand in their articles, while the anti-Japanese elements in the editorial staff should be dismissed and members of the editorial staff should be appointed by them.

Since receipt of the above demands from Messrs Cumine and Sanders-Bates, the managements of the "Standard" and the "News Digest" have so far failed to resume publication because they fear that with the loss of their subsidies they will be unable to carry on.

It is said, however, that the "Standard" will probably resume publication, whereas the "News Digest" will be definitely closed.

The "Morning Leader" (早報), which was the successor to the defunct "National Herald" (全國報), was also published by Mr. Sanders-Bates. Recently, as Mr. Sanders-Bates submitted demands similar to those he made to the "News Digest," the management of the paper, considering that the demands were unacceptable, ceased publication as from July 1.

It is learned that the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" (大英日報), which occupies the same premises as the "Morning Leader" and which is also published by Mr. Sanders-Bates, has accepted the latter's demands. As the "Morning Leader" has refused to undertake the printing of the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao," the printing of the latter paper is now being done by the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" (華美晚報).

The foregoing circumstances amply show the downfall of "foreign-registered" newspapers.

July 3, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

"REFORMED GOVERNMENT" ASKED TO TAKE OVER CONTROL OF EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

Recently two controversial notices, one published by the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls (懷久女中) and the other by the Wu Peng Middle School for Girls (武楓女中), appeared in local leading foreign-owned newspapers. This dispute has now become extended to one involving the Promotion Guide Committee of the Primary School Circles in Shanghai (上海市小學輔導委員會) for the former and the Federation of Sixteen Schools (十六校聯合會) for the latter. On the one hand they are now engaged in publishing notices criticizing one another, while on the other they are busy enrolling new students. This proves the fact that the teachers of both these schools, besides attending to their usual duties towards the education of the students, have now to spare a part of their energy in the authorship of notices to criticize one another, with the result that they will naturally neglect the studies of the girls.

It is known to all that the Wu Peng Middle School for Girls, though it enjoys some reputation, is not a very well-known institution in Shanghai, nor are the graduates of the school extraordinarily well educated. Then why are these two institutions so anxious to retain the title of "Wu Peng"? The reason is no other than the desire to secure the education grants, partly from the missionaries and partly from the S.M.C.

Both the suspension of the Wu Peng and the subsequent establishment of the Hwai Kiu School for Girls are facts. Judging by the two characters "Hwai Kiu," they are actually connected with those of the Wu Peng Girls' School. We believe that it is a fact that this school was reorganized from the latter. However, it appears that the authorities of the Hwai Kiu School for Girls after its inauguration have neglected other necessary procedure because they are only interested in the continued receipt of the grants; they never anticipated that the former members of the Wu Peng Middle School for Girls would start the present movement for the revival of this school.

Since Shanghai has become an isolated island, the business of educational enterprises has been extraordinarily prosperous. It is for this reason that this movement was promoted and it is a fact that can be discerned from the contents of the notices.

These educationalists are only interested in school fees and in obtaining the grants; they are not really devoting their attention towards the promotion of education. They are criticizing each other because of monetary profit. Such vices and corruption prevail among the educational circles of the Kuomintang. We therefore hope that the Ministry of Education of the "Reformed Government" will quickly accelerate the promotion of a new educational system. All the schools in the Foreign Settlements that are under the control of the Kuomintang Education Department should be supervised and reorganized or suppressed, so as to bring about the disappearance of this strange state of affairs in Shanghai.

It is for this reason that the educational rights in the foreign controlled areas should be taken over without delay.

June 26, 1939.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

DISPUTES AMONG THREE LOCAL SCHOOLS

In every enterprise in Shanghai there is always some corruption. Educational circles in Shanghai are to-day entirely in the hands of speculators who regard the schools as so many commercial stores with the pupils as different kinds of wares. These speculators have made money under the cloak of education.

Recently, three schools published notices in local newspapers criticizing one another because each desires to secure a site for its school. They are the "former Shanghai City Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls," the "private Wu Peng Middle School for Girls" and the "Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls." It is a blemish on educational circles.

Our reporter investigated this ugly affair and the following is his report :-

The Wu Peng Middle School for Girls was originally established by the former Chinese educational authorities in Shanghai with Miss Hu Lai (胡麗) as principal. It had many students and the management was honest. On the outbreak of the Shanghai War, she left Shanghai for Changshu. Koo Feng-chen (顧鳳辰), dean of the school, acted as principal. The school could not carry on and was reorganized and renamed the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls and one Sung Shou-mei (宋壽美) was appointed as principal on the suggestions of Pan Kung-chen (潘公辰). Koo Feng-chen, the acting principal, was much disappointed although he was given the post of secretary of the Board of Directors of the school.

The Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls is originally derived from the former Shanghai City Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls, so the graduation certificates are still stamped with a seal of the former Shanghai City

Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls.

During the spring of this year, the principal Sung Shou-mei of the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls left for Hongkong for a new position and Koo Feng-chen continued to act as principal of the school. Soon after this, the new principal Yang Ming-hwei (楊敏輝) arrived. It is said that for a long time this new principal has been making great endeavours to secure the post of principal of the Wu Peng Middle School for Girls. His wish has at last been realized for she is now the principal of the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls - the offspring of the former Shanghai City Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls.

Koo Feng-chen thought that Yang Ming-hwei, being a female, could be imposed upon, so he would not hand over the school to the new principal. Yang therefore tried to regulate the affair by means of money. After Koo Feng-chen had received \$20,000 from principal Yang, he handed the school to Yang, but retained the chop inscribed "Wu Peng Middle School for Girls of the Shanghai City Government," which he took away with him as he had already harboured evil intentions. Yang Ming-hwei did not expect that after spending \$20,000 to secure the post, she would still have many obstacles to face.

For a time the teachers of the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls criticized Koo Feng-chen for receiving bribes and disapproved of Yang Ming-hwei as the new principal; they therefore induced the students to suspend their studies. Yang had to beg assistance from various quarters and eventually she asked an influential person to settle the affair. Fearing that the school might be closed by the authorities of the French Concession and not being in a position to give an explanation to the families of the students, the teachers allowed Yang Ming-hwei to assume her post. Meanwhile, it was found that the seal of the "Wu Peng Middle School for Girls" had been removed by Koo Feng-chen. On this account,

a new oblong seal was made.

When Yang Ming-hwei came to ~~this~~ school to assume charge, Ching Kwang-mei (金光楣), Wong Sih-ming (王錫明) and other teachers of the Hwai Kiu School, who are opposed to Yang Ming-hwei, tendered their resignations en bloc.

The present so-called "former Shanghai City Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls" is established by a number of teachers and employees who had left the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls. As they had relations in the past with the former Shanghai City Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls and furthermore as they were receiving support from certain influential quarters, they immediately restored the original name of the former Shanghai City Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls, in opposition to the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls.

As regards the private Wu Peng Middle School for Girls, it was established by certain former undesirable elements of the Hwai Kiu Middle School for Girls. As it could not win the confidence of the community, it has only a few students.

At present the Hwai Kiu School and the former Shanghai City Government administered Wu Peng Middle School for Girls are engaged in a dispute in the newspapers, the former accusing the latter of being an imposter and vice versa. The private Wu Peng Middle School for Girls kept aloof; it stopped publishing statements or refutations in the papers.

It is absurd that controversies similar to that over the trade names "Lao Dah Vong" (老大房) for candy shops and "Loh Kao Chi" (羅搞仔) for pork shops should have arisen among high and noble educational circles. This is a section of the dark going-on in Shanghai.

Sin Sham Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following comment :-

THE FOREIGN AUTHORITIES AND THE PRICE OF RICE

During the past few days, the price of rice in Shanghai has been rising unchecked to the serious menace of the people's food problem as well as to peace and order. It is said that there are ample rice stocks in Shanghai and on this account the public are blaming the profiteers for the high prices.

In a well-organized country, all foodstuffs and daily necessities are handled directly by the government which put a fixed price on foodstuffs. The poor class of people are becoming very uneasy at the high price of rice, yet the authorities of the Foreign Settlements have not taken any measures to deal with the situation. This is really surprising and reveals a lack of energy in the administrative organ of the Foreign Settlements, otherwise the officials would not have remained so unconcerned. It is clear that the suggestions for a reorganization of the administration of the Foreign Settlements are not far-fetched.

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHAMSEEN INCIDENT

To-day is the anniversary of the Shamseen Incident. In support of the May 30 Incident which broke out in Shanghai in 1925, the students in Canton ceased studies while the workers went on strike.

On June 23, a citizens' meeting was held at Canton as a demonstration. When the masses reached Shaki on the opposite bank of Shamseen, a clash took place between them and the British soldiers who opened machine gun fire, killing and wounding many of the crowd.

This anniversary is observed by the Chinese every year with expressions of deep indignation at the cruel acts of the British Imperialists. To-day, the Chinese people are recalling the cruel facts of the British Imperialists who are now rendering assistance to Chiang Kai-shek, which is tantamount to helping the evil-doer to do evil and to prolong the war. The people are highly indignant.

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June 23, 1939.

Morning Translation.

**Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):**

DISPUTE OVER CLOSING OF A THOROUGHFARE SETTLED

Thanks to the good offices of the S.M.C., the question of the thoroughfare of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway of the Central China Railway Company, which was unlawfully closed to traffic recently, has been satisfactorily settled.

At 3 p.m. June 22, the British defence force issued the following notice to the Japanese authorities through the S.M.C. :-

"For the maintenance of peace and order, the thoroughfare was closed to traffic. The closure gave rise to much inconvenience to the Japanese quarters of the Toyoda Cotton Mill, but this was not intended by the British defence force. For this reason, the ban on passage through this thoroughfare is lifted and free passage is restored."

Having an excellent understanding of the intentions of the British authorities, the Japanese authorities paid little attention to the unpleasant affair.

Shortly after 3 p.m., the British defence force removed the board which had been put up there to notify that the road was closed to traffic. The barbed wire entanglements were allowed to remain because they are considered necessary as a precautionary measure.

606

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following article : - 17.6.1932

"WILL JAPAN SEIZE THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENTS ON JULY 7?"

The other day a report came from London to the effect that at a session of the House of Lords a member of the House declared that Japan might take steps to seize the Shanghai Settlements on July 7, the second anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

We can only regard the above report as a rumour which, we can definitely say, had been fabricated by Britain with the object of inciting the Kuomintang Government and the other Powers, having interests in the Settlement, to adopt a hostile attitude towards Japan, thereby enabling her (Britain) to maintain her privileges in the Settlement forever.

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It is the wish of every Chinese citizen to recover the Settlement. Whatever rumours the British may fabricate to create dissension, the Chinese people will never be so foolish as to say: "We suggest that the British retain their Settlements in China forever."

Japan has no ambition to occupy the Settlements; she is taking action against the British and other foreign Concessions because they closely affect her interests during the Sino-Japanese hostilities. We should understand that Japan, in a purely friendly attitude, is co-operating with China in the peaceful reconstruction of the Far East and she has not the

slightest ambition to seize the territorial rights of China. If we recall the statement made by Prince Konoye, the former Japanese Premier, we can see that while Japan has no intention to seize Chinese territory, the question of her seizure of small areas of land such as the Settlements does not arise.

The government and the people of new China appreciate the sacred war upon which Japan has embarked for the purpose of punishing the anti-Japanese Kuomintang regime. The recovery of foreign Concessions, wherein anti-Japanese elements and Communists are hiding and are engaged in activities harmful to Japan and China, is a task of great importance equal to that for the overthrow of the Kuomintang-Communist regime. The action taken by Japan in Tientsin is simply one of self-defence, and the report that she intends to seize the Settlements is a malicious allegation. Actually, foreign Concessions are located within the areas now temporarily occupied by Japan and there is necessity for Japan to take steps to occupy the Settlements.

Japan has every freedom of movement, but what steps, not to say what force, can the foreigners in the Settlements take to stop her. A blockade like that directed against the British Concession in Tientsin will be sufficient to put the Settlements to death. Moreover, the government of new China will endeavour to recover the foreign Concessions.

We advise those timid British people to be calm for Japan will make no attempt to seize the Shanghai Settlements on July 7. Japan, however, will not permit the Settlements to harbour anti-Japanese elements and bad characters harmful to Sino-Japanese peace. She is on the alert and will intervene and take free action without waiting for the arrival of July 7. Although we are absolutely certain that Japan will not attempt to seize the Settlements on July 7, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, we hope that the new Chinese Government, with the assistance of the friendly nation, will take steps to recover the Settlements.

S. E. M. C. I. Y  
No. S. B. D. 8116  
Date 12 6 31

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper)  
publishes the following notice :- (11.6.39 P.M.)

THE DISTRIBUTION OFFICES OF THE PAPER

With a view to effecting a quick distribution of the issues of this paper within the Shanghai Municipality, this paper, following its amalgamation with the "Tairiku Shimpo," has established two distribution offices, one at No. 696 North Szechuen Road, Telephone 42042, and the other at No. 92 Pingliang Road, Telephone 51583. The public is hereby advised to arrange with either of these two offices for subscriptions to this paper.

The public is also notified that the branch office of this paper at the Hardoon Building on Nanking Road will continue to operate as usual for the convenience of residents in the Foreign Settlements.

~~CHINESE-AMERICAN DAILY NEWS dated June 10~~

~~SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF COPPER COINAGE~~



June 9, 1939.

8/16  
Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article :-

"JAKE UP, RESIDENTS OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS : THE BRITISH ARE SUCKING OUR BLOOD"

Last month the Shanghai Tramway Company, a British concern, took on 300 conductors.

Outwardly, this action of the company is impartial and beneficial for it gives work to the jobless. However, according to information given out by a conductor, the British are employing vile intrigues to exploit the Chinese and also to suck the blood of the Chinese people.

I use the -- route railless trolleys everyday. I thus became acquainted with several conductors. One day I discovered a conductor, who was an expert at squeeze and who had become honest. Out of curiosity, I approached him, and the conversation which ensued will serve as a lesson to those residents of the Settlement who are advocating Sino-British friendship.

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The conductor made the following statement :- "I am ashamed to speak about it. We, Chinese, always depend upon others for assistance and as a consequence our own territory has been leased to others as Concessions, etc. Following the outbreak of the present hostilities, the population in Shanghai has greatly increased. Thus, every tramcar is filled to capacity at all times and money is simply flowing into the purse of the British, whereas we workers are still being paid low wages. How can we live on our small pay in Shanghai where the cost of living is so high! There is no other way but to make squeeze everyday.

"Squeeze is a mean and cowardly act, but the money we squeeze belongs to the British. When we are found out by a ticket inspector in the act of squeezing, we shall be either reprimanded or fined or put on report or dismissed. Therefore, squeezing is quite an adventure. It should not be tried without 4 or 5 years of experience.

"Lately the company engaged 300 new hands. This will be a danger to us, for it is part of a plan which the company has in mind. According to the regulations of the company, a new hand, after a probationary period of two years, may become a conductor when vacancies arise through retirement or resignation. A conductor, after 20 years of service, will be given a bonus equivalent to 20% of the total amount of wages he had earned during the period of his service. A bonus equivalent to 12% or 13% of the total amount of wages he had earned during the period of service will be issued to a conductor who is invalidated after less than 20 years. Though this is a good treatment, very few conductors have worked long enough to receive the bonus.

"When the wage of a conductor reaches \$30 or \$40 a month (this is reached after 10 years service), he will be dismissed for a small mistake.

It is clear to any person of intelligence why they are dismissed: it is because they are about to qualify for the bonus.

"After an engagement of new hands, conductor No.335 was instantly dismissed because he was unable to sell tickets to a large number of fares. He was replaced by a new hand. In this way, the company not only saves the bonus but pays out less in wages for a new hand who gets only \$12 a month for the first year. For the sake of my job, I do not dare to squeeze any longer. 'The tiger of the eastern mountain' is a man-eater but the 'tiger of the western mountain' also likes human flesh. Are the British good people? They are ten times more ferocious than a tiger!"

The above clearly reveals that although the British are loudly proclaiming their sympathy for Chinese, nevertheless they are secretly employing vile methods to suck the blood of the Chinese people and to exploit the "skin and flesh" of the Chinese people.

Wake up, you Chinese people who are clamouring for Sino-British friendship!

This article is like a cup of ice cream in summer and we hope that after taking it you will no longer be so addle-brained.

Special Branch

June 5, 1939.

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Commissioner.

Sir,

Sin Shun Pao.

I think comment is needless in regard to the two translations attached.

It is only too evident that while the Japanese military press for the elimination of anything "hai-nichi" south of the Creek, its protege the "Sin Shun Pao" runs wild with scurrilous and other vapourings which might be expected from irresponsible youth in its early teens.

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In my endeavours to moderate the tone of the ~~had~~ various foreign owned Chinese dailies I have ~~had~~ thrown back at me more times than I care to count "What are you doing about the Sin Shun Pao and its cousin the Tairiku Shimpō?"

Until the Japanese military puts its house in order and suppresses this cesspool of scurrility and disgrace to the name of Japan, little can be hoped for in the matter of moderating the tone of the foreign owned Chinese press.

*Yrs Robertson*

D. C. (Special Branch)



*DR. W*

June 4, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) published the following article on June 3 :-

**"THE THREE 'DISHONEST AND CRAFTY' MANAGERS OF ANTI-JAPANESE PAPERS"**

The University Press (中華大學圖書社) is a "faked-up" organization promoted and formed by "dishonest and crafty" businessmen and writers together with some advertising brokers for the benefit of their own interests. They have employed two unknown British subjects, one named Sanders-Bates and the other N.E. Bonner, ostensibly as their publishers and chief editors at a cost of \$750 a month for the publication of the "News Digest" (《新聞摘要》), the "Morning Leader" (《早報》) and the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" (《大英報》) and other magazines and books in the same way as "chuckers-out" in brothels and "hired protectors" in gambling dens are hired in Shanghai. They engage themselves in anti-Japanese propaganda work in order to defraud the public of their money on the one hand and to please, as prostitutes do, the Communist Party, the Chiang Kai-shek government and the anti-Japanese warlords and politicians so as to be able to secure some funds with which to enrich themselves. They are working under the cloak of national salvation by means of anti-Japanese propaganda. As this fake organization has now been exposed, there is no necessity to waste more time about it.

I would like to introduce to readers the three most active "dishonest and crafty" elements of this fake organization.

As previously mentioned, though these "dishonest" persons have employed "chuckers-out" and "hired protectors" for their enterprises which are operated under a British signboard, they have no connection with one another. The "News Digest," the "Morning Leader" and the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" have each their own proprietors and managements; even the "News Digest Weekly" (《新聞週刊》), the "News Digest Library" (《新聞圖書館》) and the "News Digest" are not under the same management. Each of these three "dishonest and crafty" figures who will be introduced represents a newspaper. They are Zau Paung-yung (蔡邦榮) for the "News Digest," Tsang Hui-dong (張懷堂) for the "Morning Leader" and Pao Koo-hwa (包九華) for the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao." Actually, not only are these three "dishonest and crafty" figures the chief elements who are responsible for this organization, but they have also achieved meritorious services for the organization.

The name "University Press" was suggested by Zau Paung-yung and it was also through his efforts that the two "chuckers-out" and "hired protectors", Sanders-Bates and N.E. Bonner, were employed. Indeed he is the person who has done a lot for this organization.

Now let us see what kind of person Zau Paung-yung is. A glance at him will convince one that he is a standard type of the "dishonest and crafty" person. A five-minute talk with him will make one regard him as a genius for "dishonesty and craftiness."

(To be continued.)

June 1, 1939.

### Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes under the following heading a speech broadcasted by the Great People's Association :-

## "THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN SHANGHAI"

We have already delivered two addresses on the question of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai. The problem has become more and more serious. At this time when the establishment of a new order in East Asia and the emancipation of Asiatics are in progress, the Foreign Settlements, which are themselves a token of the aggression of China by the white people, should in no way be allowed to exist. Therefore, so long as the Foreign Settlements remain, there can be no solution of the question of these areas.

The administrative organ of the International Settlement in Shanghai is the Municipal Council whose organization is based upon the Land Regulations. By virtue of the Nanking Treaty concluded in the year 1842, Shanghai was opened as a treaty port and a British Concession was formally established in 1845. Later, France and the United States also established concessions in Shanghai and in 1846 the three concessions were placed under the control of a new Municipal Council. In 1862 a separate Municipal Council was established in the French Concession and in 1863, the British and the American Concessions were amalgamated and became known as the International Settlement.

The supreme administrative organ of the International Settlement is the S.M.C. At first, there were only five members, but later, as a result of repeated reorganization, the number was gradually increased. According to the Land Regulations, the number of Councillors should be 14, of whom 9 are to be foreigners and the remaining five Chinese elected by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. The S.M.C. enjoys a right that is denied to any municipal government in any part of the world: its activities go beyond municipal affairs and extend to the maintenance of peace and order and other matters. It is free from legislative or executive control by a government.

The British, American and French residents in the Foreign Settlements who control the Foreign Settlements, constitute a minority. In the International Settlement especially, Britain enjoys supreme authority. She has about 1,400 votes out of a total of about 3,670 votes. This is sufficient to show the unfairness of the Land Regulations of the International Settlement.

The Foreign Settlements are now being used as shelters by terroristic elements who are working in opposition to the "Reformed Government". This is due to the improper and unstable organization. In order to find a solution of the question of the Foreign Settlements, so that it can no longer obstruct the creation of a new order in East Asia, the "Reformed Government" should take over the Foreign Settlements. However, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements are still opposing the Japanese demand for a revision of the Land Regulations for they want to hold on to their unreasonable rights. This is too selfish indeed.

FILE

CHINA PRESS.

SHANGHAI  
S. E. REGD. NO. 5. S. S. D.

MAY 4 1939

## Puppet Paper Here Prints False Reports

Unsolicited and wholly untruthful publicity was accorded to THE CHINA PRESS yesterday by the Japanese-controlled Chinese daily, Shin Shun Pao, which reported in a front page article that a reporter of this journal has allegedly gone to Hongkong "with a mission in connection with the Sino-Japanese peace problems."

The Shin Shun Pao named a "Mr. Richard" as THE CHINA PRESS reporter who is supposed to be in the Colony on the mysterious "mission."

The "Mr. Richard," named by the Shin Shun Pao is a stranger to THE CHINA PRESS, which at the present time has no accredited representative in Hongkong for any kind of mission.

In presenting its article, the Shin Shun Pao stated that the information came from "indisputable" sources. A CHINA PRESS reporter named "Richard," the journal went on to say, has left hurriedly for Hongkong in order to confer with Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to the National Government, on the Sino-Japanese peace problems.

Continuing, the Shin Shun Pao reported that according to another rumor, Mr. Donald has arrived in Shanghai with "secret orders on peace activities."

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4/5

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MEMO. 2-5-39

German  
Sir  
Attached

articles while not  
mentioning any  
scandal. Now  
that the Indian Rev  
has come under  
the wing of the  
Tairikd there is  
little hope of  
some articles appearing  
in its columns.

John Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

FILE

R  
P.A. to D.C. (S.P. B.R.)  
3/5

5/5  
See  
J.M.T.

May 2, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper):

"INSINCERITY OF THE S.M.C. : JAPANESE SHOULD ADOPT NEW MEASURES"

Mr. Miura, the Japanese Consul-General, has on several occasions made strong requests of the Settlement authorities to suppress the anti-Japanese newspapers in the Settlement and the national spiritual mobilization movement, to take adequate steps to deal with the hoisting of national flags and to effect the suppression of anti-Japanese elements who are planning to carry out certain activities in the month of May.

On May 1, the anniversary of the International Labour Day, Chinese flags were displayed all over the Settlement. Chinese language newspapers such as the "Morning Leader" and the "Standard" criticised the request of the Japanese Consul-General, while handbills of a strong anti-Japanese nature were disseminated in the main part of Nanking Road. The action of the S.M.C. in appointing Chinese and foreign policemen, and not Japanese members of the Police Force, for patrol duty on the streets on May 1 constitutes sufficient proof of the Council's insincerity and disregard of the demands made by the Japanese authorities.

According to information from other quarters, certain prisoners are reported to have committed suicide as a result of non-cooperation between the Japanese police officers on the one hand and the anti-Japanese elements among the Chinese and foreign policemen on the other. The non-cooperation with the Japanese has exposed to the public the Council's lack of sincerity.

The anniversary of International Labour Day passed off with comparative quiet when compared with former occasions. No anti-Japanese activities occurred because the Japanese Gendarmerie has effected the arrest of important anti-Japanese bandits who were hiding in the Foreign Settlements. Should anti-Japanese elements become active, the Japanese authorities will find it necessary to take new measures.

JAPANESE CONSUL CALLS ON MR. FRANKLIN AND MAKES  
UNREASONABLE DEMANDS : AS THERE ARE MANY  
ANNIVERSARY DAYS IN MAY, THE S.M.C. HAS BEEN  
REQUESTED TO PROHIBIT RESIDENTS FROM HOISTING  
THE NATIONAL FLAG

The "Morning Leader" dated April 30 reproduces from the "China Press" the following article under the above heading :-

Mr. Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, yesterday paid a visit to Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the S.M.C., and presented demands stating that as there are many Chinese anniversary days in May, the S.M.C. is requested to prohibit residents from displaying national flags and to stop the Chinese language newspapers from publishing anti-Japanese propaganda so as to avoid terroristic activities.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following comment :-

THE CHINESE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement has a comparatively long history and is held in high esteem by local residents. The Association, however, is not in a position to carry out the mission or to struggle for the interests of the Chinese ratepayers for it is under strong oppression at the hands of the foreigners.

In the International Settlement, foreigners are in a favourable position everywhere, while Chinese are frequently subjected to insult. The haughty bearing of the foreigners is increasing and the Chinese residents cannot secure redress for their grievances. The reason is that prior to the hostilities, the Kuominteng Government used to flatter the foreigners and had failed to give support to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. The Chinese residents in the Settlement have become short-sighted since the hostilities and have been relying upon the foreigners. Up to the present, the foreigners who are in possession of power in the Settlement look upon the Chinese residents in the Settlement as obedient people of their colonies and treat them as slaves. Owing to this, the burden of the Chinese people has increased for the foreigners are making one demand after another. Not only is the Chinese Ratepayers' Association helpless in its struggle for justice and for the protection of the interests of the Chinese ratepayers, but the Association itself is being utilized by foreigners to oppress the Chinese residents. It is not the Ratepayers' Association that should be blamed; it is the Chinese residents who are to blame. If the Chinese residents in the Settlement will unanimously support the powerful "Reformed Government" and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association is placed under the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the "Reformed Government" so that force can be met with force, the foreigners will not dare to treat the Chinese so shabbily and the Ratepayers' Association will receive strong support.

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Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)  
of April 14, 1939.



- (1) "Dark" Settlement.
- (2) "Bright" Settlement.
- (3) Garden Bridge.

14

14

des B.  
FILE 2B  
P.A. & D.C. (Sp. Br.)  
14

March 31, 1939.

Morning Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following editorial :-

THE QUESTION OF THE HOISTING OF FLAGS

"Blue Sky and the White Sun" flags were displayed in large numbers in the International Settlement and the French Concession on March 27, the anniversary of the execution of 72 martyrs. The number of flags hoisted on that day exceeded that exhibited prior to the conclusion of the pact between the Japanese and the authorities of the two Foreign Settlements. On March 12, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements took some action to prohibit the hoisting of such flags in the districts within their jurisdiction. The fact that the authorities did not enforce strict measures to prohibit the hoisting of such flags is a matter much to be deplored.

Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Shanghai City Government has submitted several demands to the authorities and the Consular Body and lately he has made further representations to the authorities pressing for an early reply to his demands. We hope that the authorities of the Settlement will give proper consideration to the reasonable demands of the Mayor.

It is worth while to recall here the existence of the Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang in the Settlement. The Branch is indulging in all kinds of activities that are a menace to peace and order. Of late, the Tangpu has become especially active in connection with the national spiritual mobilization. It was undoubtedly at the strong insistence of the Tangpu that so many Kuomintang flags were hoisted on the present occasion. Therefore, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements should take strong action against the Tangpu.

All this has a strong significance and should be settled, otherwise it may have serious consequences. It deserves the special attention of the two municipal authorities and should not be regarded as a trivial event.

The "Blue Sky and White Sun" flag signifies the sovietization of China; the flag has also an anti-foreign significance. This surmise is not at all groundless for the Kuomintang anthem contains the following sentence: "Down with the Powers, Down with the Powers." Is not this sufficient to show that the flag has a strong anti-foreign significance? The authorities of the Foreign Settlements are certainly aware of all this. Therefore, it will be better to suppress the hoisting of this flag.

To-day, the five-barred flag is being used in nearly every part of China. Internally, this flag means harmony among the various tribes of the Chinese people, while externally, it means international co-operation and utopia. The policy of the new government in China is based on this principle.

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Therefore, if the authorities of the Foreign Settlements have a sincere respect for international justice and for China, they should encourage the hoisting of the five barred flag within their areas. We have long felt it necessary to urge the authorities to suppress the hoisting of the Kuomintang national flag within their districts and to replace it with the five-barred flag. We make this suggestion for careful consideration by the authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. I. C. REGISTRY  
No. S. B. D.  
Date.

March 30, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Ieo (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following editorial:-

HOIST THE ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT FLAG

It will not be difficult for Japan to crush the remaining influence of the Kuomintang Army in the present hostilities. The Kuomintang Army is in a most embarrassing position. It is due to the assistance rendered by Britain to Chiang Kai-shek that the war calamities have been prolonged. If Britain had not instigated the Kuomintang to resist or if she had not rendered assistance to China after the outbreak of hostilities, the war would have been over long ago. Thus, Britain is responsible for the war and for its prolongation. She is now obstructing the creation of the new order in East Asia. We must wipe out Britain's poisonous policy and oppose Britain so as to save China.

The people of China and Japan are peace-loving. All British help must be rejected. By opposing Britain's poisonous policy of invasion of the Far East, the consolidation of peace in East Asia can be effected. We should hoist the anti-British movement flag as soon as possible in order to bring an early peace to East Asia.

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China has been at the mercy of the ties since the Opium War. She has since become a market for European and American goods. Britain has the strongest influence in China and China has suffered heavily at the hands of the British people. For the sake of peace in East Asia, the Chinese people should oppose Britain with undaunted spirit. For the sake of the emancipation of China, the Chinese people should oppose Britain to the bitter end.

An anti-British movement will save China. Every Chinese should distinguish friend from foe and should wipe out the poisonous account with Britain. The Chinese people should, without hesitation, hoist the anti-British movement flag.

Chinese in Central and South China have already started an anti-British movement. The movement is going on strongly in Nanking, the seat of the "Reformed Government".

We should encourage the people to walk along the anti-British path and raise the anti-British movement flag.

Siin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper):

LIST OF MARTYRED HEROES OF "REFORMED GOVERNMENT"

Since the inauguration of the Chinese Republic, the "Reformed Government" has been the only government formed in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese people. Thanks to the undaunted spirit of the officials, a sound foundation has been laid for the "Reformed Government". This new government has excited the envy of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. This traitor recently detailed his followers to the Foreign Settlements to carry out assassinations.

It is true that hearty celebrations should be held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the inauguration of the "Reformed Government" but appropriate measures should also be drawn up to recall the activities of the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for the country.

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The following is a list of names of the martyrs to whom people throughout the country should pay their respects:-

Chen Loh (陳落), late Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Yu Ta-yung (余大庭), late Councillor to the  
Ministry of Industry and concurrently manager of the  
United Press of China (中華聯合通訊社),  
Ho Tsai (何賚), late Mayor of Hangchow,

Moh Yoch-han (馬育航), late advisor to the  
Legislative Yuan,  
Tu Foh (屠復), late President of the Nantao  
District Court,  
Wong Cheh-jen (王傑人), late Chief of the Boat  
Control Office of the Shanghai City Government,  
Chow Feng-chi (周楨), Chen Yuin (陳雲),  
Chang Zang-nyi (張昌), Siap Chang (施昌), Chien Hwa  
(錢華), Li Kuo-chieh (李國傑), Loh Fah-hung (羅法鴻),  
Loh Lien-kwei (羅連貴) and 227 Others.

March 29, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shan Peo (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article :-

BRITISH AGGRESSION IN CHINA

Cases of British aggression in China are so numerous that it is impossible to outline them all. British aggression in China is simply a part of Great Britain's policy towards China.

In order to be in a position to establish a New China, we must have an understanding of the following points relating to Britain :-

- 1) We must formulate a definite policy to deal with England.
- 2) We must endeavour to establish a new order in East Asia and organize an International League of Nations of East Asia.
- 3) We must expand the anti-British propaganda and sever economic relations with Britain, the bitterest enemy of China. If the Chinese people will come to their senses and cease to buy British goods, refuse to use British ships or to deposit their savings in British banks and stop all commercial connections with the British people, Britain will not be in a position to carry out her economic aggression in China.

Let us shout the following slogans :-

- (1) Let all nations in East Asia unite!
- (2) Abolish the unequal treaties between China and Britain!
- (3) Recover the British Concessions and abolish consular jurisdiction!
- (4) Down with outrageous British Imperialists!
- (5) Long live the emancipation of New China!
- (6) Long live the emancipation of the new East Asia!

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*FILE*  
Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article written by one Hou Ping (侯平) -

THE POLICY OF MALTREATING AND KILLING CHINESE PEOPLE IN THE BRITISH CONCESSION

For a long time already, Britain had wished to annex China. It is impossible to expose all the cruel and inhuman acts committed by the British people in China in the past. Readers who desire more details should read the book entitled "History of the Invasions of China by the British Imperialists."

What I want to say to-day is that after the withdrawal of the Kuomintang Army from Shanghai, the British people began to maltreat and kill the Chinese people. This is a very serious question.

On the fall of Shanghai, Chinese refugees hurriedly sought shelter in the Foreign Settlements, including the British Concession. Pretending to be merciful, the foreigners did their best to accommodate the refugees with the object of making profit. Before the hostilities, the population in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai was approximately 3,000,000. To-day it has

March 29, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

increased fourfold. Can the small area of the Foreign Settlements accommodate such a vast population? So long as they can make profit, they pay no attention to anything else!

House rent has been increased again and again, lofts have been erected in houses, electricity and water charges have been increased repeatedly. The Settlements are overcrowded and all kinds of evil practices are taking place. Kidnappers are very active, robbers kill people and commit other crimes, while loafers commit murder in order to get money. Foreigners, capitalists, shop-keepers, philanthropists and educationists--- all are committing man-eating and man-killing acts. Gonorrhoea, syphilis, cholera and all kinds of infectious diseases are prevalent everywhere with the result that over 1,000 Chinese people die everyday. Humanity and law are unknown. To-day, Shanghai, which had always been known as the Paris of the Far East, has become a hell on earth.

The above reveals the plots of the Foreign Settlements to harm the Chinese people. Of late, the British Concession has been carrying out a policy of maltreating and killing Chinese people. The authorities of the British Concession are treating Chinese residents more cruelly. Take for instance, the question of the construction of lofts. The erection of lofts is regarded by the community as harmful to public health. Its construction was and is still prohibited by the Public Health Department. However, despite the prohibition, lofts are being constructed in nearly every house. At present an ordinary two-story dwelling house is occupied by 66 to 100 persons and alterations to windows and doors have kept the sun away and dampness sets in. In the event of death through illness of one of the inmates or in case of an epidemic, many people would be affected.

The S.M.C. is not unaware of such a state of affairs. A certain interpreter of the Public Health Department discovered that a chief tenant always entrusts an influential person to bribe the Department to permit the erection of a loft in his house. We have often witnessed sub-tenants being harshly pressed by chief tenants, while complaints lodged by sub-tenants against unlawful acts committed by chief tenants are ignored by the authorities. If a tenant fails to offer a bribe beforehand, a fine of even \$1,500 may be imposed on him for a slight contravention of the regulations or for insanitation. For the sake of money, the S.M.C. regards the lives of the Chinese residents as of little value. It is only on the outbreak of an epidemic disease when they fear that the lives of foreigners may be endangered that Red Cross ambulances are mobilized and despatched to various streets where pedestrians are forced to undergo free injections.

There are certain stupid Chinese who worship the foreigners for their mercy.

The British are not blind to the fact that unemployed Chinese in the Settlement are urgently needed in the interior to work at productive industries and that

FILE

March 29, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

their removal is logical and practicable. If they will not do so for the sake of China, they should do so at least in the interests of peace and good order in the Concession. Nevertheless, by means of Press propaganda, they instigate China to plunder their own fellow-countrymen and in turn they exploit and oppress them to death. Is not the British Concession energetically maltreating the Chinese people?

It is the traditional policy of Great Britain to "use Chinese to fight Chinese" and "yellow people to fight yellow people". The Chiang regime is one of the puppets that is being utilized by them.

The establishing of a new order in the Orient will be a fatal blow to Britain. As her puppet the Chiang regime has now been defeated, not only will Britain's dream of full control over the Far East be shattered but even her existing interests in the East will be lost to her. Considerable success has been achieved by Britain during the past few years in her anti-Japanese and anti-Reformed Government movement. Freedom of speech is allowed to the Kuomintang authorities in the Concession and they hand out ridiculous articles to defraud the people. Not one criminal has so far been arrested in the more than ten terroristic incidents which occurred in a single month.

Pressed by the strong protests lodged by the Japanese Government and the "Reformed Government", they are adopting an elusive policy, such as putting up barbed wire entanglements, searching of pedestrians and hotels, in an endeavour to divert the attention of the various Powers.

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In reality, the women's corps and the boy scouts of the New Fourth Army have been secretly invited and are undertaking well-planned activities on a big scale. As soon as the people are living in peace, the British will instigate men to throw hand grenades and disseminate handbills. For instance, to-day (March 21), Wang Cheh-zung (王哲忠), Chief of the Boat Control Office of the Communications Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, was murdered in the Wei Chung Hotel on Haikow Road, and the Japanese proprietor of the Mukai Silk Embroidery Store on Bubbling Well Road was stabbed. The policemen and detectives pretended to be deaf and dumb and allowed the criminals to make good their escape. Can it not be said that the authorities of the British Concession are killing Chinese and Japanese?

As the British Concession is directly or indirectly responsible for the assassination of Chinese and Japanese, can we look on calmly? Have we any plan to deal with the situation? The British Concession and the British people to-day care nothing for justice or humanity or peace. The only measure that we should take is to keep a watch on the plottings. So long as the British Concession is not recovered and so long as the British people are not expelled, the people of China and Japan will suffer. We should not stop till our object has been attained.

March 24, 1939.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes the following article written by one signing himself "Bugler":

BRITAIN IS THE FIRST ENEMY OF CHINA

Britain is known for her vicious diplomacy. In Europe, she is known for her wickedness, while in the Asiatic Continent she is regarded as the most cunning and crafty nation in the world. Many lives in Europe and Asia have been sacrificed due to the wicked intrigues of Britain. Fortunately, the world does not lack sensible and broad-minded people, otherwise Britain could easily camouflage her vicious activities. The oppressive activities of Great Britain are only too well known to the Chinese people. Take, for instance, our fellow countrymen residing under the iron heels of the British Imperialists in Singapore, Hongkong, Burma and other British colonies. They have to lead the life of slaves due to the shameless lack of power on the part of the Chiang Kai-shek government.

The Chinese are indeed an unfortunate people. They are being subjected to oppression by the militarists of the Chiang Kai-shek regime within and to exploitation by the European and American Powers without. It was due to instigation on the part of these Powers that the present disastrous bloodshed has been brought about between China and Japan. Lacking the assistance of military supplies to the Kuomintang government by the European and American nations, the hostilities would not have assumed such an extensive scale, and the Chiang Kai-shek government would not have been regenerated. In the eyes of the British government, so long as the Sino-Japanese hostilities are advantageous, there is no need to consider right and humanity.

In Shanghai alone, the amount of money that has been made by the British people since the outbreak of the hostilities is beyond estimation, and yet the Chinese language newspapers in the Foreign Settlements have published articles in block letters favourable to Britain. Therefore, it is only natural for the British people to look down upon the Chinese with contempt. In order to bring about the suppression of anti-Japanese feelings and anti-peace movements prevailing in the Foreign Settlements, all such cultural organs that indulge in anti-Japanese propaganda should be the first to be suppressed. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will be given favourable consideration by the Japanese authorities and the "Reformed Government".

In the eyes of the general public, the Sino-Japanese hostilities will not end soon. But this is a mistaken idea. In my opinion, so long as the Chinese people come to their senses and refuse to compromise or co-operate with their only enemy, the British Imperialists, we will be able to achieve victory. All the Chinese people should unite to shake off the yoke that is placed upon their shoulders by the enemy. To-day is the date for us to liquidate all our past

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blood debts from the British people. Not only should we overthrow the British Imperialists, but we should expel the British people from our territory.

Let us now shout the following slogans:-  
"Britain is the enemy of China!"  
"Britain is the enemy of all the nations in East Asia!"

"All the Chinese people should become united to resist Britain!"

"All the nations in East Asia should unite to drive the British people away from the Far East!"

End

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) -

"COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN CIRCULATION ON THE MARKET :  
CITIZENS SHOULD BEWARE"

With the arrival of large numbers of refugees from other places, the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai have become very prosperous. As a result of slackness on the part of the Police, murders and shooting outrages have taken place repeatedly, and in addition, counterfeit banknotes have appeared on the market with the result that many country folks have suffered heavily.

Yesterday, a woman in a tram car used a \$1 note to pay her fare. As the car was very crowded at the time, she was not immediately given her change. As she was about to leave the car at her destination, the conductor handed her the change.

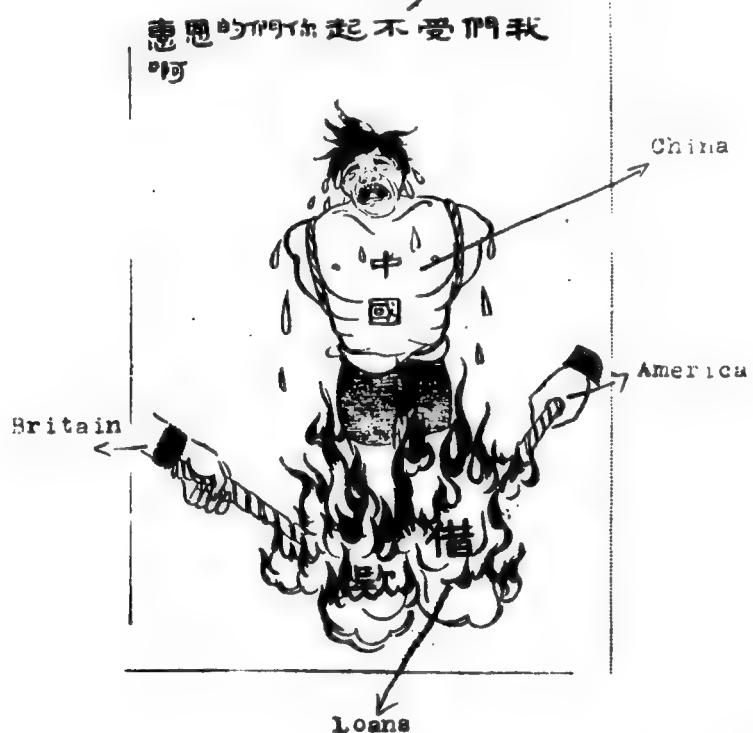
After she had alighted, she found a counterfeit 50-cent note in the change.

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1945. 10. 10. (Date)

Siu Shan Post (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)  
dated Dec. 6, 1945

We are not in a position to accept  
your kindness!



Dec. 13. FILE

292

361

812



September 15, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper):

CONDITIONS IN HANKOW

According to information received from certain foreign organs at Hankow, the reports of the withdrawal of Government troops from the fronts on the north and south banks of the Yangtze have caused much uneasiness to the inhabitants of the Wuhan.

Recently, the defence authorities of Wuhan announced that travelling expenses would be issued to refugees who were without funds, but when people applied for funds, many were turned away and this has caused much dissatisfaction with the Kuomintang Government. Public officers and their families from war affected areas who came to seek refuge in the Wuhan have received no relief whatever from the authorities.

Despite a 40% reduction of their pay, the employees of official organs in the Wuhan have to buy National Salvation Bonds and are forced to offer gold to the Government. Thus their income has been heavily reduced with the result that they are finding it difficult to maintain their living. Most of them have taken up work at other places and some are accepting bribes to maintain their living.

At the beginning of this month, certain undesirable elements supported by these public officers delivered strong speeches before an audience of several thousand citizens on Chung Shan Road at Hankow. They declared that without any consideration for the livelihood of the people, Chiang Kai-shek had started a war of resistance against Japan, thereby bringing destruction of life and property to the people. The crowd was suddenly surrounded by the defence force and some 100 of them were placed under arrest. 14 of the arrested persons, said to be the ringleaders, were executed on the spot.

It is learned that in view of this incident, the defence authorities of Wuhan have decided to conduct a search for undesirable elements.

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16/1

8/16  
7/23/38

Kwang Pao (光報), a mosquito paper 1- 3000-18

THE CASE OF WONG SI-ZUNG

During the past few years, Wong Si-zung (王思忠), former Principal of Tseng Feng College (增豐學院) and secretary to the "Sin Wan Pao", has been in poor circumstances. His condition became worse after the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai.

At the instigation of a certain party, Wong Si-zung lost his character and became an editor of the "Sin Shun Pao" (a Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper). Since then, his friends have severed all connection with him. The teachers and students of Tseng Feng College became angry at Wong's act and left the school.

At the beginning of this month, the directors of Tseng Feng College held a meeting, at which Chiang Kee-jao (蔣介石) of the Kiangsu Educational Association was elected Principal of the college.

August 10, 1938.

Afternoon Translation

Sin Shun Lao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

MOVEMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW CHINA

Nearly a year has elapsed since hostilities broke out in Shanghai. Most of the people have suffered through the military operations and many have been rendered homeless and destitute. Such a meaningless war is not only increasing the hardships of the people, but is also hastening China's downfall. As a protest against the wrong policy adopted by the Kuomintang in co-operating with Soviet Russia to resist Japan, a section of the intelligent class of people has organized a powerful association known as the "Ta Min Association" ("Great People's Association" 大民會). With a view to saving China from her present critical situation, this Association will lead the people in Shanghai to hold a meeting to celebrate the movement for the construction of a New China on the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities on August 13.

The Association has put forward the following queries and leaves it to the readers to choose the answers :-

Question: (1) Why is China putting up a fight against Japan, thereby resulting in the present calamity?

Answers : (a) China is fighting Japan in order to strengthen the country and enrich the people.  
(b) Chiang Kai-shek is entirely responsible for China's war with Japan for the purpose of safeguarding his own position.  
(c) China is fighting Japan entirely at the instigation of Britain, Russia and other Powers.

Question: (2) Is it not a fact that the Kuomintang, which is dominated by Chiang (蔣) and Soong (宋), is using an anti-Japanese policy as a means to exploit the people?

Answers: (a) Chiang, Soong, Kung and other high officials of the National Government have contributed their entire private property to finance the war of resistance.  
(b) The present war against Japan is merely increasing the people's burden.  
(c) In the present war the private property of the high officials of the National Government has been increased.

Question: (3) Why does Soviet Russia assist the National Government?

Answers: (a) In rendering assistance, Soviet Russia intends to sovietize the whole of China.  
(b) She wants to jeopardize the peace in the Orient.  
(c) She is assisting in developing the influence of the Chinese Communist Party.

August 10, 1938.

Afternoon Translation

Question: (4) Are the mobile units directed by the Kuomintang the friend or foe of the people?

Answers: (a) They are friends of the people.

(b) They are the enemy of the people because the disturbances created by them have rendered the people helpless.

(c) They are not guerrillas but bandits.

Question: (5) Is it true that the high officials of the Ministry of Finance of the National Government are sending China's wealth to foreign countries?

Answers: (a) The high officials of the National Government are actually the agents of the foreign Powers in the exploitation of the Chinese people.

(b) They have enriched China's treasury.

(c) They exploit the people and hand the money to foreigners as a gift.

Question: (6) What would the present condition of China be if there had not existed a powerful country like Japan?

Answers: (a) China would long ago have been partitioned by the European Powers and America.

(b) There would have been no place for the Yellow Race.

(c) There would be no Oriental culture.

August 10, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Pao and other local newspapers :-

REPORTER OF "SIN SHUN PAO" ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF EXTORTION

Sung Chi-li (沈千里), age 31, native of Kiangsi, was formerly the proprietor of the Chung Hwa News Agency (中華通訊社) in Shanghai and an editor of the "Modern Daily News" (现代日报), a mosquito paper, which went out of business sometime ago. Recently, he became acquainted with a Japanese and on the latter's recommendation, he came to Shanghai at the beginning of this month and joined the "Sin Shun Pao" (申申報), a Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper, as a reporter.

At 9.20 p.m. August 8, Sung called at No.300, 3rd floor, Nanking Road, and desired to interview lawyer Chi Chung-zai (季中淮) alias Chi Yang-chow (季仰周), age 39, native of Chwansha, who has been in practice for a period of 9 years. As the lawyer was absent, Sung introduced himself to the lawyer's niece Koo Ping-fong (顾平芳) as "Wong Zay-eur" (王泽宇) and made the following statement to her :- "A certain man named Sze (施), living at No. 34 Avenue Edward VII, sent a telephone message to the Japanese in my newspaper office to-day to report that lawyer Chi is a staff officer of the mobile units in Pootung. As the man could not speak Japanese, I received the call. In my opinion, it is probable that the man has a grudge against lawyer Chi. It is lucky that it was not a Japanese who received the telephone message direct, otherwise the life of lawyer Chi would be in danger."

It seemed that Sung was trying to settle the matter with the payment of some money.

The girl replied that she would inform the lawyer on his return and asked the caller to leave his address. Sung wrote down his name as "Wong Zay-eur" and gave his telephone number as 32126. He said that he would call again at 9 or 10 a.m. the following day.

Having been informed of the affair by the girl upon his return, lawyer Chi, who had never taken part in political affairs, reported the matter to Central Police Station. D.S.I. Guess and C.D.S. Liu Tshu-chen (刘叙成), after an investigation, came to the conclusion that Sung Chi-li was attempting to extort money by means of intimidation.

Fretending first they were from the Fire Brigade and then from the Telephone Company, the officers rang up 32126 and learned that the telephone was that of the Tien Kai Ziang Engineering Works (天赐工程社) No. 946 Avenue Road. At 11 a.m. on that day, the officers telephoned the Tien Kai Ziang Works and asked "Wong Zay-eur" to come to the phone. Sung Chi-li received the call and one of the officers, posing as lawyer Chi Chung-zai, told Sung that he would call at Sung's place at once to discuss the matter. The officers and lawyer Chi then took a motor car and went to Sung's place. The lawyer entered the house first and Sung came out to receive him. The detectives then arrested Sung and took him to the Police Station, where he made a confession.

August 10, 1938.

Morning Translation.

The case came up before the Shanghai First Special District Court on the morning of August 9, when the Assistant Municipal Advocate charged the accused under Articles 305 and 346 of the Chinese Criminal Code with restraint of personal liberty and intimidation and extortion. The Municipal Advocate asked for a remand in order to ascertain whether the accused was in the employ of the "Sin Shun Pao" and whether there was a man named Sze living at No. 34 Avenue Edward VII.

Questioned by the Court, the accused Sung Chi-li confessed to having visited the office of lawyer Chi, but denied that he had attempted extortion.

The girl Koo Ping-fong gave evidence that Sung, when speaking, gave an impression that he desired to settle the matter by a payment of money.

Judge Feng Sz-teh (馮子庭) ordered the accused to be detained and remanded the case for further hearing.

The "Sin Shun Pao" (a Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) publishes an item to-day denying that there is an employee in its office bearing the name of Sung Chi-li.

8529

Jin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)  
published the following article on August 7 :-

THE ANNIVERSARY OF AUGUST 13 AND THE MOVEMENT FOR THE  
REVIVAL OF A NEW CHINA

Nearly a year has elapsed since the outbreak of hostilities on August 13 last year. Will the war of resistance be carried on or will there be peace henceforth? Shall we continue to adhere to the Kuomintang regime, thereby making ourselves suffer still more, or shall we support the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" and the Provisional Government in the acceleration of peace towards the establishment of a New China? A movement is now afoot amongst various local public bodies for the recognition of August 13 as the date for the anniversary of the revival of a New China. It is receiving wide support from various bodies in Central <sup>China</sup> and is likely to develop into a people's movement.

In connection with this movement, our reporter secured on August 6 the following four kinds of handbills from certain local bodies:-

(1) Why has China engaged in a war with Japan? Is it for the welfare of the people? If this is the case, then let us see what the conditions are that now face the Chinese people? Is it for the rejuvenation of China? If it is so, then what is the real outcome of this war of resistance? Has Chinese territory been extended or otherwise?

(2) Nowhere has Chiang Kai-shek met with success, yet he is still reluctant to give up his rights in lost territory, and has compelled part of the remnants of his soldiers to remain in these areas to create disturbances.

D C S B

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However, he is not in a position to supply them with arms and ammunition. Consequently, they have become bandit-like and have committed all kinds of unlawful activities, such as looting and abductions for ransom. Take, for instance, Tao Sih-sung (陶思聰). This man had absolutely not a single soldier under him and yet he stayed inside the Foreign Settlements engaging in all kinds of absurd propaganda with a view to realizing monetary projects by means of treacherous activities. Take, for another instance, the leader of the mobile units in Quinsan. He has taken advantage of his position to commit all kinds of nefarious activities, such as looting and kidnappings, much to the detriment of the people.

(3) Ever since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the people have been made to bear several increases in their burdens, such as aviation taxes, national salvation taxes, etc. They are at present not even in a position to maintain their own livelihood. Many of those who formerly advocated war with Japan are now greatly disappointed. But on the other hand, high officials of the Kuomintang and the Government are leading a luxurious existence. According to press reports, Madame Chiang Kai-shek has made a huge fortune through the purchase of aeroplanes, while Dr. H.H. Kung has misappropriated a considerable sum of money through the construction of the Yangtze Boom and his son Hung Ling-kan ( Hung Ling-kan ) has made large profits through the purchasing of armaments.

(4) The Three Principles of the People are but mere scraps of paper. They contain nothing of value from a philosophical point of view. And yet the Kuomintang has

used this as a strong shield to carry out its despotism. Now even if the Three Principles of the People are absolutely realistic, the Kuomintang has, however, never yet carried out its administration absolutely in accordance with these principles. Is it not true that the people have been placed into such a difficult position that their existence is a mere pittance, that they are now denied freedom of speech, etc. and that Chinese territory is becoming smaller day by day?

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper)  
published the following article on July 21 :-

DISPUTE AMONG FOREIGN OWNED CHINESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS

The most popular foreign owned Chinese language newspapers are the "Standard," the "Ta Mei Pao," the "Hwa Mei Chen Pao," the "News Digest," the "Morning Leader" and the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao". At first the publishers were engaged in developing their papers, but later they formed themselves into two groups: the "Standard" for the Kuomintang and the "News Digest," the "Morning Leader," etc. for the Communist Party. They criticize one another and the dispute has taken on a more acute character. For instance, the "Standard" once published an editorial entitled "A Proposal" which drew a great deal of criticism upon its head.

As a matter of fact, articles attacking each other have also been published in Hankow by the Chinese papers belonging to the Kuomintang, such as the "Wuhan Jih Pao" and the "Seo Tang Pao," and the Communist Party, such as the "Sin Hwa Jih Pao" and the "National Salvation Daily News".

Dr Branch

410/38.

Report sent with Special Branch.	114 leaflets	81	leaflets, handbills or newspapers to 20
Where found	Banking road near Jewel road.	Time found	7.55p.m. Date 13-5-38.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	China - business centre.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Departmental stores.		
How distributed? (If known).	From W.C.C. No. 260 (.....) of insulting nature against Officials of China - Nationalist Government.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	W.H.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?	S. 1 S. 1 S. 1 S. 1		
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	S. 1 S. 1 S. 1 S. 1		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	S. 1 S. 1 S. 1 S. 1		

Date 12-5-38.

Record d

Signed *J. J. 170.*  
for C. I. etc. i/c. *1042a* Station.

for C. I. etc. ifc. .... ~~louza~~ Station.

for C. I. etc. ifc. .... ~~louza~~ Station.

410/38.  
19-5-38.

8116  
Louza 20 S 38  
May 19th., 38.

Leaflets of an insulting nature against officials and their families of the Chinese Nationalist Government distributed from M/Car, Lic. No.260 (S.D.F.).

D.S. Gigarson

Chief Inspector.

Sir,

At 8.30 p.m. 19-5-38, C.P.C.s 2560 and 2859 brought to Station 114 leaflets which they had picked up on Nanking Road near Lloyd Road and Yu Ya Ching Road and stated that at 7.55 p.m., even date, these leaflets were thrown on the road from a M/Car, Lic. No.260 of the Shanghai Defence Force, which passed along Nanking Road from East to West, also witnessed by C.P.C.s 2601 and 3056.

The Special Branch was informed and D.S. Lockwood and Clerk Wong Shia Tsing attended and stated that the leaflets are of an insulting nature against officials and their families of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

114 leaflets of green, red and blue colour will be forwarded to Headquarters Special Branch for disposal.

*Gigarson*  
S.S.91.  
C.D.S.170.

Sen. Det. 1/c Louza.

D.D.O. "A" Div.

408/38.

19-5-38.

Louza

8

May 19th., 38.

Pamphlets, extra-edition of the "Min Shun Pao" Newspaper of a Pre-Japanese nature, distributed from M/Car, Lic. No.295 (S.D.F.).

D.S. Gigarson

Chief Inspector.

Sir,

At 4.50.p.m. 19-5-38, S/I Tulleck brought to Station

M/Car, Lic. No.295 of the Shanghai Defence Force, loaded with pamphlets of a pro-Japanese nature and occupied by the following persons:-

(1) Yanetaro Yamada, age 30, Japanese.

(2) Taju Yamashita, age 30, Japanese.

(3) L.D. Xavier, age 28, Portuguese, 15 Garden Terrace, 112 Scott Road.

(4) Dzung Leh Pau (G.H.2) age , Chinese, Chauffeur, Permit No.19816, Japanese Army Headquarters, 93 Seward Road

J.D.S. Kobayashi attended and made enquiries, with C.D.S. 137 and the undersigned, when it was ascertained that the above four persons are employed with the "Min Shun Pao (G.H.2)"

Newspaper, 455 Chapee Road, directed by Mr. Tanetaro Yamamoto and owned by the Japanese Military Authorities.

The above M/Car was proceeding from East to West along Nanjing Road, and the occupants were distributing pamphlets, by throwing them from the car.

The M/Car was first seen by S/I Tulleck, who was on M/Cycle patrol, on Nanjing Road near Evangeline Road. S/I Tulleck followed the M/Car and stopped same near Lloyd Road, requesting the occupants to follow him to the Station.

Mr. Robertson, D.O. "A" Division attended and explained to the above named persons through J.D.S. Kobayashi that such action of distributing pamphlets is likely to cause disturbance in the International Settlement and gave instructions to J.D.S. Kobayashi to accompany the above named with the pamphlets to

455 Chapee Road. 19-5-38. 023 S. KBR. 375

At about 7.p.m., even date, J... . Kobayashi telephoned to the undersigned and stated that he had complied with the instructions of the D.O."A" Division and informed that Lieut. Kaneko who is actually in charge of the issue of the newspaper, had stated that the distributed printed matter were not pamphlets, but an extra-edition of the "Sin Shun Pao" Newspaper and that same contained only true facts of the advance of Japanese Army and capture of Zeechowfu (滬州府). Also that during the hostilities in Shanghai the S.W. Police had failed to stop the distribution of Anti-Japanese pamphlets from Roof Gardens by Chinese, and that he was in possession of photographs and films to prove his statement.

The Special Branch was informed and D.S. Lockwood and Clark Weng Shih Tsing attended and informed the undersigned that the printed matter was an extra-edition of the above Newspaper.

30 copies of the extra-edition forwarded to the Headquarters Special Branch for disposal.

*E. J. Murray*  
D.S. 91.  
C.D.S. 137.

*W.L.*  
Gen. Det. 1/c Louza.

*X*  
D.D.O."A" DIV.

Major Kaneko who is in charge of the Press Control Office.

*38*  
P. A. to D.

Report sent with	<b>30 Extra-Editions</b>	pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to
Special Branch.		
Where found	<b>Nanking Road near Kwangse Road.</b>	Time found <b>4.45 p.m.</b> Date <b>19-5-38.</b>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<b>Chinese Business Centre.</b>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<b>Department Stores.</b>
How distributed ? (If known).		<b>From M/Car, Lic.No.295 (S.D.F.).</b>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)		<b>Pro-Japanese.</b>
Arrests or not, if so how many ?		<b>Two Japanese, one Portuguese and one Chinese brought to Station.</b>
Class of man arrested ? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<b>Employees of the Sim Shun Pao Newspapers.</b>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code ?		

Date **19-5-38.**

*Eggaray*  
Signed **D.S.91.**  
**C.D.S.137.**  
for C. I. etc. if C. Louza Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Louza Police Station,

REPORT

Date May 19, 1938

Subject (in full) Handbills Distributed on Nanking Road from a car by  
Japanese.

Made by J. I. Tulloch. Forwarded by J. I. T.

Mr,

I beg to report that at 4.45 p.m. 19-5-38 whilst proceeding east on Nanking Road on Supt. Cycle No. 2-32, accompanied by No. 113 (opt.), I observed a large black cl sed. car bearing licence plates No. 100-F. 234, occupied by three male Japanese and driven by Chinese proceeding west and when at the junction of Nanking - Nanjing Roads one of the Japanese occupant threw from the above car a large number of handbills. I immediately gave chase and stopped the car at Nanking - Lloyd corner, bringing car and occupants to the Station.

In Nanking Roads between Nanjing and Lloyd Roads several handfulls of these handbills were distributed on the roadway.

I am, Mr,

your obedient servant,

J. I. Tulloch.

Do. "A"

The "Sin Shun Pao" (a Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) Extra Issue of May 19, 1938 :-

JAPANESE SOLDIERS TAKE HSUCHOW

According to a bulletin issued at noon on May 19 by the Japanese military in Shanghai, Japanese soldiers attacking Hsuchow from Siao Hsien (蕭縣), Yungchen (永城) and Sihshan (西山) have broken the Chinese resistance and are advancing. At 6 a.m. May 19, the Ogishima Detachment seized Wunewshan (牛牛山) and entered the city of Hsuchow. At 9.10 a.m. the Japanese soldiers occupied two sides of Hsuchow and at 10 a.m. they had entered the centre of the city.

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According to information from the front at Hsuchow, General Tang En-pah, the senior commander of the Central Army, is in a dilemma because he cannot check the attacks of the Japanese forces in the eastern sector of Hsuchow. A few days ago, General Tang asked General Sung Lien-chung to take over the command of the Central Army and then fled to Kaifeng. The whole Chinese line is now very shaky because of the steady advance of the Japanese forces from different directions. The Chinese are doing their best to rush out and withdraw, but in the confusion, a clash occurred between soldiers of the Central Armies and other Chinese units.

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Just before noon on May 19, the Ogishima Detachment attacking Hsuchow from the northern sector of the Lunghai Line occupied Si Kwan (西關) and Tung Meng (東門), the most important points for the defence of Hsuchow. When the Ogishima Detachment attacked Pawanshan (龜山) from the Lunghai Line, the men of the 38th Division under General Chang Tsz-chung, the 50th Division and the 96th Division of the Central Armies put up a final resistance from the high land at Wunewshan and

Siaoshants ( 小沙壠 ). The engagement continued throughout the night and ended in the complete annihilation of the Chinese troops. The Ogishima Detachment then gallantly advanced into the city of Hsuchow.

On the morning of May 19, the Japanese artillery units assisted the infantry by heavily bombarding the Chinese positions from the western sector of Hsuchow. Meanwhile, squadrons of Japanese aeroplanes bombed the Chinese positions inside the city of Hsuchow, inflicting heavy casualties on the retreating Chinese soldiers. Inside the city, severe street fighting took place between the Japanese vanguards and the Chinese soldiers, in which the Chinese sustained heavy casualties.

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## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 1, Special Branch, 8/16  
Date May 11th 1938.

Subject Pro-Japanese propaganda.

Made by S.S.I. Sian Ssu-chen. Forwarded by



Attached to this report is a book of eighty three pages entitled "The Construction of New China" (新中國建設), edited by one "Shen Sung" (申松) and purporting to have emanated from the Continental Press. The contents of the book deals chiefly with the construction work carried out by the Japanese and the various "Self Control Bodies" in the areas under Japanese control, and bitterly denounces the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The following articles appear in the book:-

- 1/. The importance of the declaration made by Japanese Government.
- 2/. The Commander-in-chief (Chiang Kai-shek) should be punished (for the defeats of Chinese Armies).
- 3/. The collapse of Kuomintang is very near.
- 4/. The economical reconstruction of New China.
- 5/. The bankruptcy of China which has its help from Great Britain.
- 6/. The civilization of New China.
- 7/. The result of co-operation between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists.
- 8/. The collapse of the Popular Front of the French Government.
- 9/. The Sino-Japanese rapprochement is what the European and American people dread.

Enquiries show that the Continental Press is situated at Room No.216, Hardoon Building, 223 Nanking Road, at which address the Branch Office of the "Shanghai Godo" is also located.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy of  
Book and  
report to E.

SB FILE

8/8

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGIS

S.1, Special Br.

## REPORT

Date April 5, 1938.

Subject: Pro-Japanese Propaganda.

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by

Copies of a book entitled "The fall of Nanking and the Future of China" purporting to emanate from a "Dah Loh Zoe" Society (大蘆社) (address not mentioned) are on sale at some of the newspaper stalls in the Settlement at 10 cents per copy. The book contains a number of essays drastically attacking the National Government for its "corrupt" administration and denouncing the Kuomintang for cooperating with the Communists in waging the war of resistance against Japan, whereby more than 700,000 Chinese officers and soldiers were killed and wounded and 100,000,000 people rendered homeless.

According to the stall-keepers, the literature was delivered to them by a certain Chinese who requested them to sell it on his behalf. Discreet enquiries were subsequently made and it has been ascertained that the Branch Office of the "Shanghai Goddo," a Japanese daily, established at Room 216, Hardoon Building, 233 Nanking Road, is responsible for the distribution of the literature in question and that the Chinese, who approached the stall-keepers, is an employee of the daily. The "Shanghai Goddo" publishes a Chinese edition, which is of a very strong anti-Chinese National Government nature.

Attached herewith is a copy of the book together with a translation of its preface.

D.C. (Special Branch) Are we to permit  
books of political propaganda  
to be sold? B

- 3 M 13, 1938